CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
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All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,936—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque...	8th Aug.
*ORIENTAL	6981	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILLA	5011	G. W. Cockman..	22nd "
*PENINSULAR ...	6294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	6981	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR ...	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	6981	E. Spicer	10 h "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR....	6294	A. G. Cubitt....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ..	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi.....	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi.....	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto...	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain J. NAGAO, 3,283 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 11th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1 700 tons, on FRIDAY the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2 100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Henjam, in the Persian Gulf, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA" 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)

S. S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 5th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA ..	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA....	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell.....	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.....	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.
WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A CATECHISM
ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instruction for the Pianoforte.
Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per box.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64 6	47 9	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65 1	48 5	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.
Price: Eight Annas per Copy, Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

NORTH STAFFORDS "A" TEAM *VS.* "B" TEAM ON THE COOPERAGE, SATURDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1903.

Admission to Reserved Enclosure Rupee 1.

Each Ticket admits one Gentleman and two Ladies.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. W. B. GREEN and Company, Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS, and Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd.

Proceeds to provide Medals for LEAGUE COMPETITION.

Tents and Chairs provided.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All Claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S.S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalni or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nawazi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

24th July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and State cent of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Henry Courtenay Wright who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1903, at the Company's Press Premises, near Carnac Bridge, to CONFIRM the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th instant:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be and the same is hereby reduced from Rupees two lakhs to Rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only, by reducing the nominal value of the Shares from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750, by paying to the Shareholders the sum of Rs. 25/- per Share out of the Reserve Fund.

2. That the Article No. 4 of the Company's Articles of Association be and the same is hereby altered by striking out the words "2 lakhs" in line one after the word Rs. and substituting the words "one lakh and fifty thousand" in place thereof, and by striking out the number "1,000" in line two and substituting the number "750" in place thereof, and by altering the Article 123 by adding at the end thereof the following words: "And also especially in paying a further sum of Rs. 50,000 or distributing the same amongst the Shareholders in the proportion of Rs. 250 per Share for reducing the Capital of the Company from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 and reducing the nominal value of the Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750."

3. That the Board of Directors be and the same is hereby authorized to apply to the Court and to do all other acts and things for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions, and to do all things incidental thereto and also to issue new Share Certificates in the form and in the manner necessary or advisable in the matter.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES

AT

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IN THE

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,

KNOWN AS

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SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

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The Mill Contains

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 20/- Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Gonoses and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

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THE MORAL.

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Mauritius Sugar, No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mauritius, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Igatpuri and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

FIXED DEPOSITS— 4 per cent. per annum.

2 Years 3½ per cent. per annum,
3 to 12 Months 3 " "
6 Months 2½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Coupons, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 Months	3½ "

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
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on 19 June, 2017

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATCH COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Phillipines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	„ 9,160,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. [illegible]; [illegible] interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)........4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,579,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£37,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 4

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	291 1/8	— 3 13
3 per cent. Rentes	298	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	= + 3-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	25 1-16	= + 1/6
Spot in New York	54 3/4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 14	= + 1
Berlin	20 38 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	48 5 3/4	= do.
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per ct	= do.
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1 2 per ct	= do.
6 „ „	3 per ct	= — 1.8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per ct	= unchanged.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3-4 per cent.	= do.
7 day market loans	2 per cent.	= do.

Sugar German granulated 1st mark, 9 15-16 Aug.-Sept., steady.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 0 3-4d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, 30. Aug.-Sept. London sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown, 32 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Linseed, Bold, 36 3-4. Aug.-Sept. Buyers. Tone quiet.
Arrival.—Steamer "Melpomene."

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·62 plus 2, Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·30 +3	5·81	5·3 +1	5·33 +1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·23 +2	5·28 +2	5·28 +2	5·27 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	3,030 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9·2 + 9
Do. do. March	9·83 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 — 1 4
Futures, month of Sept.	10·91 + 11
Do. do. December	9·67 + 7
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 4th August, 1903:—

Cotton	1,697 bales.
Wheat	6,15 cwts.
Linseed	1,502 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	2,08 „
Gingellyseed	235 „
Poppyseed	241 „
Groundnuts	151 „
Castorseed	1,511 „
Rice	1,423 „
Myrabollams	298 „
Cottonseed	1,835 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

EXCHANGE.—TONE steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	128
Shanghai	30	do	do	177 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement	98·12

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd „	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	6 5 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 13 5 14
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready	6 4
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready	20 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs. 30 8
Club, No. 1	„ 29 8
Hard, Red	„ 23 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales	6,000 Bales.
Imports	15,000. „

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		
6·35 +5	5·6 +5	5·48 +5		
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·7 +4	5·33 +4	5·33 +5	5·33 +5	5·32 +5

COTTON.—The local market is steady with very little enquiry from exporters. Mills are buying more freely at current rates. New Crop is also steady and closing rates at Rs. 224 for good Broach and Rs. 174 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been dull

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 1 8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	25 5-16

SILK.

An effort is being made is the United States to start sericulture on a large scale for home consumption. At present, according to "Silk," a journal started in Georgia recently, the States purchase forty-five million dollars' worth of silk fabrics yearly, one-third of the world's production. Besides this, twenty-eight million dollars were spent on made up silk goods, such as dresses, ribbons, plush, and velvets. The duty collected by the American Government on silk imports was no less than fifteen million dollars. But the States people did not rest content there. They had over and above that very respectable total of silk fabrics, eleven million pounds weight of raw silk, to make up in their own fashion, the whole being more than half the world's production. They produce none, though they manufacture a large percentage of their home consumption. The climate of an immense slice of the States is suitable in every way for mulberry culture and the rearing of silk-worms. The mills are at work all over America, and the could easily and far more profitably supply her own raw silk as import it. It seems strange that Americans, so go-ahead and enterprising in all directions, have been hitherto content to help themselves to the product of other countries in this particular. The busiest producer of raw silk in Europe is Italy. Her thirty million of inhabitants bring into the market a crop worth over eight and a quarter million pounds sterling. China has a revenue of twice that amount from what she exports of the work of her silk-worms. How it is utilised by the Chinese themselves cannot be known much. Japan produces as much as Italy. France was a large producer, but disease among the mulberry trees has reduced her crop of raw silk. She set energetically to work however, and found a remedy for the disease; she is now going strong in the matter of silk production. In silk manufactures she does more than any country, except China. Greece vigorously tries her to one silk culture. That Government imports the eggs of the silk-worm, distributes them gratuitously, and experiments on the best methods of production. Turkey, France, Italy, and Hungary supply Greece with eggs. What makes silk raising a paying industry is the large proportion of the labour that can easily be done by women and children. The feeling and tending, the gathering of the cocoons, and even the reeling of the silk from these by machinery is placed in their hands. There is unfortunately a disease that attacks the silk-worm, and is disastrous to the trade. It is called "pebrine," and visits all silk countries in turn. Pasteur studied it closely and experimented until he found a remedy. Isolation is strictly practised; if the disease appears it can be traced to the identical set of eggs, as each mother is shut up in a tulle-an sack until she lays her eggs, and then she is taken away, her body crushed in a mortar and subsequently examined for any trace of pebrine. If found, the eggs are ruthlessly destroyed. This method eliminates all troublesome doubts as to the healthiness of the worms to be hatched. Eggs must then be stored in a cold damp atmosphere during the hybernating time, as that alone will produce pebrine. A cool, dry, elevated region is the proper place, and a thermometer should be consulted to see if the rooms where the worms are being raised is of the proper temperature. Wherever the mulberry tree flourishes there the silk-worm can spin its cocoon. Though it takes a long time for a mulberry tree to mature and be strong enough to endure the stripping of its leaves for the benefit of the domesticated silk-worm it does not require a whole generation to start work in a new and suitable environment such as America offers. The silk worm's career is quite over in two months. It acquits itself of all its duties and enjoys all the delights of its life in that space and dies a butterfly after depositing a respectable number of eggs. Its responsibility and its career then ended.

BOMBAY FORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th July. Among the papers laid on the table was a Government resolution, communicating the following letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), with the rules therein referred to:—"The Government of India are advised that it may be desirable to prescribe model specifications for oil tanks in this country similar to those which are likely, they understand, to be prescribed in England. The existing rules under the Indian Petroleum Act provide sufficiently for the safety of buildings in which petroleum is stored in tins and cases: but the storage of oil in large quantities is left to be regulated by such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe: vide Rule 4 (1) of the Bombay rules. This provision appears to give the Local Government the necessary powers in the matter and no addition to the substantive rules is needed. I am accordingly to forward a copy of the rules which have been prepared for use in England on the subject as a guide to the Government of Bombay in approving specifications submitted with an application for a license to possess large quantities of petroleum in Form C. The Government of India leave it to the discretion of the Governor in Council to depart from the model provisions, if assured that the deviation is practically unobjectionable. They are advised, however, that the prescribed scale of distances should, as far as possible, be adhered to in dealing with future applications."

THE PILOTAGE STATEMENT WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

	For week ending 24th July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 24th July 1903.	For week ending 24th July 1902.	Total from 1st April to 24th June 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	373	21	[illegible]
Do „ out of „	18	381	19	34[illegible]
Do transported	10	326	17	243
Do stranded to	...	28	—	22
Do warped	...	4	—	13

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

667,03—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmishanker Dayashanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K, Part heard.
123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jackorebai widow vs Gaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

111,0'—Payne and Co—Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakaria Abba and others—In person—Not to be called on till Monday.
541,01—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beyer vs Dooga Kety—Payne and Co.
212,02—Malowdas and V—Samgo chal widow vs Bai Veley widow and others—Maitbowji and V—For postponement.
210,01—Khunderao S and L—Sumrao Narayen Land vs Janardhan Krishnaji and others—Wadia and G.
313,02—Mattubhoy J and M—Krishnadas Gordhandas vs Rangildas Bookhundas and others.

Testamentary Suits.

41,0:—Malvi H and M—Bai Ladker widow vs Hurkishandas Dhuramdas—Payne and Co.
11-03—Malvi H and M—Janardhan Purshotam Mantri vs Manjoolabai widow—Mantri B and N.

Long Causes.

737,02—Thakordas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon—Payne and Co.
820,01—Edgelow G and W—Sooramal Gungaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabji Talati—Unwalla and P.
17,02—Matubhoy J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan vs Ujabai widow and others—Smetham B and N.
841,01—Wadia and G—Manulal Haridas vs Phurbhoadayal Ratanand and others—Mulji C and V.
52,'2—Bhaishanker K and G—Administrator General of Bombay vs Premji Dhurmsey and others—Nanu and H.
311,02—Karga and P—Rustom Phiroz Doctor and others vs Pai Hirabai—Nanu and H.
124 99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchandra Visnu Pranjape—Chitnis and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

134,02—Craigie L and C—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Watson and Co and others—Part heard.
878,01—Mantri B and N—Jagjivan Lughmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchund and others—Udwalla and P—Part heard.
237,03—Karga and P—Hurjiatrai Nandram and another vs Gowribai widow and others—Edgelow G and W.
17,03—Maganlal and J—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir N Dalal—Bicknell M and M.
317,99—Mirza and M—Sayed Mahomed bin Sayed Ahmed vs Samsudin Amrudin—Sorabjee and J.
533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and C.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

Wednesday:—The shallow depression which was yesterday in the United Provinces has remained stationary, and has nearly filled up. In Burma light to heavy rain has fallen, and light to moderate rain in the Assam valley, Himalayas, and Sub-Himalayas, Gujarat the Central India plateau, east Satpuras and the Indogangetic plain, chiefly in the United Provinces. Light rain is reported on the West coast and showers in the delta of Bengal, north-west dry area west satpuras, and South India. Falls of 6 inches have occurred at Akyab and Tavoy. 5 inches at Mount Abu, 3 1-2 inches at Chittagong, Cherra Poonjee, Moulmein, and Toungoo, 2 1-2 inches at Dehra Dun, Dhubli Dibrugarh, Hazaribagh and 2 inches at Ahmedabad. Among the smaller rainfalls may be mentioned 1 1-2 inches at Lucknow Meerut, Sutna and 1 inch at Patna. There are indications that a new depression will form and give light and Increasing raid in Bengal in Burma light to heavy rain may be expected and light to moderate rain in Assam and the east Punjab. Light rain is probable in Rajputana and showers in Gujarat, the Indogangetic plain, Satpuras West-coast and Orissa coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere and is now somewhat in excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly and the force has been fresh to strong in the Bombay Presidency and at Raipur, Amraoti, Veraval and Karachi.

Temperature.—There is no appreciable change in the temperature which continues in slight or moderate excess or defect of normal in many places. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobadad to 76° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 86° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen over a large area, only four stations receiving between one and two inches.

Weather.—With the rise of pressure rainfall is further likely to decrease in amount.

R. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

PANCHGANI.
DEATH.

SIMMONDS—August 3, at Panchgani, after a long illness, Charles Ernest Simmonds, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BURROWES—July 26, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain L Arundell Burrowes, 1st Middlesex Regiment, of a daughter.
CAPE—August 2, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev C Phillips Cape, W M S, Benares, of a son.
HIRST—July 31, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant F C Hirst, Indian Army, Survey of India, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—August 2, at "Middleton House," Madras, the wife of W S Marshall, of a daughter.
WAUGH—July 30, at Murree, the wife of the Rev George Waugh, B D, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROBSON—July 31, at Lahore, Honora Maud, the beloved wife of James Francis Robson, N-W Railway, aged 28 years, 4 months and 19 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 10-12a.m. 10 31p. Low water, 3 43m., 4-38p.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3-30 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—On Tuesday the dead body of a Mahomedan man, aged about thirty-five years, was found floating in a well on the Maidan. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, and the jury returned an open verdict.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July, 1903, was 5,207, the daily average being 170. The new admissions were 1,'01—Parsees 686, Hindoos 2,987, Mahomedans 1,251, Christians 343. 34 children were vaccinated this month.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Dewshunker Nilkanth, partner in the firm of Hatulbhoy Bulakidas, has reported to the police that on Sunday he entrusted Rs. 713 to Hardwarsing Mahabirsing, his Perdeshee servant, to pay to different merchants on account of "hundies" accepted. The man did not turn up, and on enquiries it was ascertained that he had absconded to his native country Bai Bareilly.

FRIGHTENED THIEVES.—Chaturbhuj Shivji has reported to the police that his house in Old Hanooman Lane was broken into during Monday night, and property of the value of Rs. 470 stolen. Subsequent enquiries showed that the stolen property was not taken away by the thieves out of the house. The noise they made seems to have awakened the neighbours who raised an alarm and the thieves evidently fled leaving the property in a different part of the house.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JETHA MALJEE.

Mr. Markar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship granted it for a month.

RE VITHALDAS MOHUNJEE.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. His lordship granted a month's protection and told the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office to give assistance.

RE NASARWANJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Markar, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE MAGANLAL TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. His lordship extended the time for one month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Joaquin Agostinho Fernandes, Narayen Dasrmajee Naik; Jaran Mendes and another; Nathu Bhutabhai Bhowsar and others; Kalidas Keshavji Sha and another; and Hassam Lakdawalla.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES' AND HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

THE result of the recent examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader has been declared. The following, in order of merit, have passed:—

Pandurang Moreshwar Natu
Bhugwandas Gopaldas Tolat
Vishram Balkrishna Rege
Chunilal Vithaldas Desai
Maganlal Atmaram Kaji
Chhatmush Krishnamukh Mehta
Shankur Vishwanath Wagh
Anant Balajee Oke
Waman Martand Bhaterao
Shesho Dhondo Halyal
Narhar Ganesh Thakur
Gulabrai Vajeshankar Vishnoo
Merwansha Manekjee Karbhari

DISTRICT PLEADERS.

The following have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts:—

Manjunath Devarbhat Karki
Pandurang Mahadeo Sathe
Amritlal Jatashankar Mankad
Ramkrishna Vaman Bodas
Ramchandra Ganesh Bhimgarkar
Shriniwas Narayen Deshpande
Pandurang Vishnu Phatak
Dattatrya Bapurao Sahasrabudhe
Gangadhar Venkatesh Deshpande
Chaturdas Ghellabhai Janghavi
Sadashiv Balvant Palnitkar
Narayen Narhar Ashtaputre
Krishnalal Balvantrai Desai
Byramjee Hormusjee
Anant Gangadhar Damle
Himatbhai Manibhai Makavala
Popatlal Hemchand Gopya
Shriniwas Hanmant Katti
Dattatrya Hari Bhat
Gangadhar Venkatesh Aregudikar
Dattatrya Anantaya Masukikar
Bapulal Damoder Shah
Keshav Moreshwar Sathe
Balkrishna Shriniwas Akolkar
Damoder Keshav Bhave
Chimanlal Trikamlal Desai
Bajirao Annasaheb Ghatge
Shivram Vithal Khare
Nagandas Bhaichand Shah
Digambar Anant Joshi
Pandurang Ganesh Bapat
Moreshwar Mahadeo Randive
Shripad Waman Apte
Kashinath Waman Kante
Punjajee Ganoba Pimpulgaonkar
Gopal Govind Gadkari
Wasudeo Narasingh Inamdar
Krishnajee Shivram Ogale
Vinayak Abajee Davane
Vaman Vishnu Bailkar
Ramchandra Krishna Chavkar
Ganesh Krishna Paadke
Govind Gopal Havaldar
Govind Balal Joshi
Vasudeo Gopal Limaye
Ramchandra Narayen Fanasgamkar
Mahadeo Damoder Kulkarni
Hari Ramchandra Natu
Narayen Balkrishna Puranik
Narayen Venayek Kale
Bhaskar Narayen Patkar
Sitaram Trimbak Takadar
Ardasir Framjee Billimoria
Hazarat Mohadin Fatadkal
Harilal Harishankar Mehta
Keshow Dattatrya Tujarl
Ramchandra Purshotam Deshmukh
Shankar Balkrishna Karkhanis
Parbhulal Rugnath Rathod
Jeyram Atmaram Bendre
Hanmant Bhimacharia Katti
Pandurang Bhimrao Parvatikar
Narayen Krishna Dandekar
Mahadeo Vishnu Phadke
Gokuldas Lallubhai Desai
Subrya Shivabhat Gokarn
Keshav Bapujee Gokhale
Gopal Venkatrao Masur
Janardhan Shivappa Pandit
Wasudeo Ramrav Pansi
Mahadevrao Ramchandra Badgandikar
Pandurang Vithal Patil
Damoder Vishnu Shivde
Dayabhoy Ranchodjee Desai
Ramchandra Bhimrao Kulkarni
Gundo Sukharam Valsanker
Pranvallabh Harivalubh Bhatt
Sakharam Raojee Khanwale
Sittaram Dhondo Kulkarni
Sakerlal Manishanker Pandit
Maruti Moreshwar Pingle
Bapu Venayek Abhyanker
Wamon Rangnath Deshpande
Sadashiv Hari Shahane
Shankar Narhur Velhankur
Kasamjee Kuverjee Desai
Mohanlal Harivalabhdas Shah
Harichand Nemchand Somari
Dosabhoy Nasarwanjee Kanga
Mahadeo Sakharam Kargupkar

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA HANDICAP MEETING, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST, HANDICAP.

The Monsoon Plate—6 furlongs.—Achilles 9 10, Young Kohinoor 9 3, Oriental 9 2, Omar 8 12, Arabistan 8 10, Chancellor 7 13, Regret 7 9, Sweetlips 7 4, Najaffi 7 7, Mosumra 6 12, and Rocket 6 10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE Hon. Bourke Cockran, whose eloquence was recently heard at the National Liberal Club, had a providential escape from death nearly two years ago. He was riding in the park in New York when his horse took fright and become unmanageable, and he himself was saved by being thrown from the horse! It happened that the animal was making straight for the trees in the park, and had Mr. Bourke Cockran been on his back when it got amongst them he would almost certainly have been killed by the low-hanging branches.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A SOLEMN Requiem Service was held, on Tuesday, 28th ultimo, at the Catholic Cathedral. The sanctuary pillars, the High Altar, and a portion of the church, wore, owing to the black drapings and the high catafalque, a sombre and funereal appearance. The Rev. Father Girard officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Coppel and Crochet. A pathetic oration on the late Pope was delivered by the Rev. Father Coppel. The learned preacher, after making a passing allusion to the political and the great administrative powers which won for the late Pope the admiration of his contemporaries dealt with the piety and the strong faith in prayer which characterised Leo XIII. He concluded his panegyric by exhorting his audience to join the whole Catholic world in offering prayers for the repose of the soul of the late Holy Father.

One of the results of the recommendations of the Police Commission is the separation of the dual functions of Inspector-General of Police and Prisons. In future the appointment of Inspector-General of Police will be separate from that of the Inspector-General of Jails. Major Banatvala has, for the present, been appointed to the latter post.

A report is again being circulated to the effect that the Berars will be amalgamated with the Central Provinces. If this comes to pass, we may confidently look forward to these provinces being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. The transfer of the Berar Volunteer Rifles to the Nagpur Command has been formally sanctioned. The Rev. G. M. Davies Chaplain of Nagpur, has handed over charge of Kamptee to the Rev. S. Scott.

The late Rai Bahadur Bhut Nath De, particulars of whose death were published recently, was a man of high educational attainments, and for a long time a distinguished member of the Raipur Bar. When the privilege of returning a member to the Supreme Legislative Council was first conferred on the Central Provinces, Mr De offered himself for election, and the fact of his funeral having been attended by 500 people testifies to his popularity. His death will be a great loss to the various public institutions in Raipur with which he was connected.

A native employee of the Railway was, the other day, run over by a down train at Kamni, His legs were severed from his body, and he was forthwith taken to the hospital for treatment.

We are having rather too much of rain, and if this state of things continues any longer fears are entertained as to the safety of the crops, especially cotton, which this year has been widely sown. In fact the cotton area is said to be over 75 per cent. Owing to heavy rains many houses in the native town and mollahs have collapsed, and serious damage has occurred to life and property. The drinking water we are getting from the Ambagherry Tank is so turbid and intimately mixed with earthy matter full of small maggots that even common filtration and straining seems to have no effect. The Municipal Secretary has been circulating notices advising the residents to boil the water to kill the animalcula, but any amount of boiling will not clean it. Our Secretary might have suggested the S. Station Committee fathers to obtain sanction to have bed filters at the Ambagherry Water Tank and thus purify the water and prevent any sickness breaking out. As it is, the sanitary condition of the City is not satisfactory just now—bowel complaints, coughs, fevers, etc., are very rife.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain C Rayward, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,516 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, will sail to-day, for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2,143 tons, Captain P Berberovich, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 131 tons, Captain M Oswald, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo. 8 natives and 120 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain D Maganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 14th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain C Bamber, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J J W Calderon, Mrs M W Chapman, Mr J B Lobo, 2 natives and 30 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Ischia s.	Maganzini	Honkong, July 14
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, July 9

DEPARTURES

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Reichstag s	Oswald	Zanzibar, &c
	Maria Valerie s	Berberovich	Calcutta
	Aleppo s	Rayward	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
„ Schwarzenfels, Sandstedt, for Hamburg via Karachi.

The steamer Sirsa, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 4.

The British India S N Co's steamer Matiana, left (homewards) this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Ross, arrived day before yesterday evening.

AUGUST 4.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUGUST 1.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Campbell, arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

AUGUST 2.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Urquhart, arrived day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 2.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Maclaren, left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravian s—5 3 cwt fine-seed Bauer and Krause; 173 cwt myrabollams K Shrikisondas.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 bales hides H E Unwalla; 21 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR HULL.

Courtfield s—30 bales cotton and 3380 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 2004 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Beira s—4918 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—21 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Tyabjee and Co.

Clan Monroe s—2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Ccmo s—2300 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co; 300 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 1 0 cwt gingellyseed 2000 cwt mowraseed 291 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton ly and waste P Heerjee and Co; 400 cwt castorseed Tata and Co; 6000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Offenbach s—200 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 11 bales cotton Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton Caldum and Co; 813 cwt mowraseed and 1558 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 665 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 4000 cwt maize A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Offenbach s—6000 cwt wheat 12653 cwt rapeseed 14655 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Robertson s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 3 00 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—75 bales cotton Goculdas Dossa and Co; 310 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 250 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hiroshima Maru s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—83 cases opium Bombay and Persia S N Company 37 cases opium P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—48 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 30) bales twist N J Abraham 75 bales twist K Pallonjee; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist K Canjee and Co; 300 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 95 bales twist J David.

PRESIDENT Loubet was most interested at Windsor Castle in the famous Severes dessert service, which is kept in cabinets in the Green Drawing-room, and which is probably worth about eighty thousand pounds. The service was purchased by George IV., when Prince of Wales, for quite a small sum. It passed on his death, in accordance with his will, to William IV., who generously made it over to the Crown instead of keeping it as his own private property, which he could have done if so disposed.

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

A NECESSITY OF THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.

Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

COMPLETE SUITS

CHOLERA BELTS.

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS, ALL WOOL BLANKETS, SERVANTS' CLOTHING And HOSIERY.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

"UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND"

BOMBAY STUDIO, WHITE HOUSE, MEREWETHER ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.

1st Lesson write any word.
4th „ „ 40 words minute.
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21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.

With a view of quickly introducing it into Bombay and getting fully established, the fee to completion, if paid in advance and enrollment this month of August, will be Rs. 20.

Postal Pupils the same terms. Circular on application. Note: Each lesson takes but ten minutes and pupils may come at any hour between 10 o'clock and 7 o'clock.—WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

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STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound book, covering all RATES in 3 ends, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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PLANTER CHEROOTS.

THESE are NOW STOCKED by us to meet the demands in three qualities.

OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.

	Rs.	a.
U. S. PLANTERS, par Excellence, per 100 ...	2	8
AMMIAH PILLAY'S.		
Planters No. 1, superfine quality, per 100	2	6
SECOND QUALITY.		
JAVA PLANTERS, without labels, per 100..	2	4

CIGAR DRYING TINS WITH DRYING MEDIUM COMPLETE.

SMALL SIZE, to hold 25 Cigars..............each	1	8
MEDIUM SIZE, to hold 50 Cigars .... „	2	4
CIGARETTE BOXES, to hold 100 Cigarettes „	1	12

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

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Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to THE SOLE AGENTS:

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1903.

MR. ROBERTSON AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

We do not suppose that Mr. Robertson for a moment imagined his report on Railway Administration in India would go unchallenged. At the time of circulating it Government did not ask for opinions, but they have been offered. There are always two sides to a question, sometimes many more; and we doubt not Government will welcome the replies to and comments on the document in question. One of the earliest representations has, we understand, been prepared and sent in by Major Shelley, R.E., the able agent of the South Indian Railway. That line falls within Mr. Robertson's category of railways worked by a company whose interests are identical with those of Government, and over which Government exercises full financial control. To the rigid and minute character of this control Mr. Robertson attributed the unsatisfactory administration and working of Indian Railways, and he suggested drastic remedies. Major Shelley, however shows that although Mr. Robertson has very good grounds for his strictures on the machinery employed by Government for controlling its railways, the financial results demonstrate that the present system of control cannot have been so seriously defective as he imagines. He does not seek to uphold the present system in detail, agreeing that the chain of control has too many links, is insufficiently elastic for commercial requirements, and suffers from frequent change in its component parts; but he does not consider that the manner in which Mr. Robertson proposes to shorten the chain is likely to prove of advantage or that his Railway Board would have greater strength than the present Government of India Secretariat. Indeed he believes that Board would fail; the immense scope of its duties combined with its numerical weakness and ignorance of India would result in its being overwhelmed with work and in the creation of far greater delay in the disposal of business than is now experienced with the present controlling Secretariat Staff. At the same time Major Shelley is thoroughly in accord with Mr. Robertson on the general principle that railways should be controlled by railway experts and that the final authority on railway matters should be a Board of highly trained specialists. He would not abolish consulting engineers, though he feels their department needlessly interferes with the practical management of Railway, and as that is a fault mainly dependent on the idiosyncracies of an individual rigidly fettered by Code rules and Government orders, its remedies, he holds, lie in the effacement of the individual element, in limiting the power of interference, and in giving larger powers of final disposal. He would give Railway administrations as free a hand in the management of their business as is possible, and would have orders passed in all references to a superior controlling agency, sound, broad-minded, and prompt.

Major Shelley's representation is a singularly plain and outspoken expression of opinion, and one which in places more directly touches the spot than Mr. Robertson's. He endorses the Special Commissioner's observations as to the desirability of making the service sufficiently attractive to enable good men to be both recruited and retained, but he would not only give them the pay they earn but would improve their social status by giving them a place in the Warrant of Precedence, and would occasionally put one or two of their names in the Honours List. In England, as he points out, where the State has far smaller direct interests in railway management than has the Government of India, honours are freely conferred on distinguished Railway officers, while in the whole of the Indian Railway services, State and Company, he doubts if there are more than a dozen officers who have received any mark of distinction from Government. And he cannot help thinking that, with better prospects, position, and State recognition, a superior class of Railway officer would be developed to the incalculable benefit of the whole of India. We agree with Major Shelley to this extent—that while human nature is what it is, and even the best officers will accept these paltry distinctions of precedence and decorations, it is desirable they should not be overlooked. At the same time they would do well to remember that the possession of these "distinctions" tend to their disadvantage in the hereafter and render them less fitted for an existence in which no order of precedence is known.

Major Shelley has much to say of Mr. Robertson's schemes for financing the railways, which will commend themselves to the statistician and economist, and then devotes his attention to the subject of working. He agrees that the speed of trains could be accelerated and that improvement is desirable to a certain extent. American speed is neither necessary nor desirable, for besides being expensive, would not be appreciated by the native who attaches no value to time. Major Shelley's comments on Mr. Robertson's report, on the whole, go to support it; but they also show that there are many points on which Mr. Robertson might with advantage have gained more information. To his lack of acquaintance with the country and its people are to be attributed the slips he makes. Had he possessed a fuller knowledge of them he would have recognised the futility of several of his recommendations. His suggested establishment of a Railway Clearing House is strongly supported by Major Shelley, who agrees that the want of such an institution has resulted in the employment by each Railway of a large and unnecessary clerical staff and in the needless repetition of work. There are many difficulties to be surmounted before a Clearing House can be brought into existence, but Major Shelley is persuaded they may be surmounted if Railway administrations will only adopt a give and take policy. He believes that the institution of Railway conferences, to be held at regular intervals, would follow the establishment of a Railway Clearing House, but he would not have them so frequently held as Mr. Robertson proposes. In the adoption of a scheme of Railway reform it will be necessary to read the report of Major Shelley in conjunction with that of Mr Robertson. Doubtless others will be submitted; but we scarcely think any will stand the test of more careful inspection than that of the Agent of the South Indian Railway.

"EMPIRE DAY."

Most Parliamentarians develop a hobby sooner or later; and some of them are by no means so harmless nor are they associated with so much public sympathy as has been accorded to the Earl of Meath's project to establish throughout the Empire a holiday of a purely patriotic character. The day which Lord Meath has chosen for this purpose is peculiarly appropriate, and one which in most of Great Britain's colonies is already commemorated by a public holiday. It is the birthday of Queen Victoria—May 24th—and were his Lordship's object merely to perpetuate the memory of Queen Victoria throughout the Empire in a fitting manner he could be forgiven for the importunacy he has displayed in bringing the matter before the public and the various colonial heads he has approached. But the main object of his Lordship's proposal is the instruction of the rising generation in exercises of a patriotic character. When bringing the question of "Empire Day" before the House of Lords his Lordship pointed out a strange anomaly in our present system of instruction. Most children leave school when they are about thirteen years of age, and at that time their knowledge of the Empire is strictly limited. They are mostly well acquainted with the doings of the ancient Britons; of the Saxon kings they have imbibed quite a respectable store of knowledge. Possibly they are able to recount the deeds of the Normans, and if their tuition has been developed to an extraordinary degree it may be that they have a fair amount of general knowledge of the history of Great Britain up to the time of Elizabeth. But Lord Meath is not exaggerating when he states that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the rising generation are absolutely ignorant of modern history, of the events of the past century, of the making of the Empire. The modern scholar can tell you of Boadicea or Caractacus, but he knows nothing of the Crimean War; he is versed in the story of King Alfred, and especially of the burning of the cakes, but he is entirely ignorant of the Indian Mutiny. He is a prodigy indeed if he can recall even the vaguest record of the Hanoverian period. Of Imperial politics he has received not the slightest hint from his teachers; and yet the same child will enter into life and exercise the franchise with the fullest confidence in his ineffable wisdom. He will merge into the great British Public without a qualm as to the results of his ignorance. If he become a taproom politician he will be assisted rather than hampered by his lack of knowledge. This is merely a side issue on the proposition which Lord Meath has laid down, and perhaps he himself has not considered the necessity of inculcating into the minds of the younger generation very much of the purely political history of the past century. But it is a fact that the present training offered Great Britain's state-aided schools in respect of such questions as Imperial History and Geography during the past hundred years is absurdly inadequate.

Lord Meath himself cites an instance of a school mistress whom he himself employed, who was totally uninformed as to whether Australia was a British colony or whether it belonged to a foreign nation. The object of the "Empire Day" then will be to bring before the school children of the British Empire some idea of the responsibility which they owe to the Empire. He suggests that two hours of the morning of "Empire Day" should be set apart for patriotic exercises and that the rest of the day should be made a general school holiday. The object is a commendable one, and as we have observed it has met with sympathy wherever Lord Meath has mooted the idea except in England. Canada has already adopted the idea, and most of the Colonial Premiers have expressed their willingness to co-operate with Lord Meath in bringing about a general adoption of the proposal so far as the Colonies are concerned. A few of the Indian Princes have also been approached, and they too have evinced sympathy with the movement. But it is quite obvious that to be successful with a scheme of this kind the first move must come from the Mother Country. Here lies the Earl of Meath's difficulty. He has approached Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain has referred him to the President of the Board of Education, Lord Londonderry, who appears to be the fulcrum of the whole question still vacillates, and whilst ostensibly sympathising with the measure will take no definite step. And that is how the matter rests at present. One would have thought that Mr. Chamberlain's jingoistic tendencies would have led him to embrace the idea as beautiful in conception and of illimitable possibility. But whilst not professing himself to be out of sympathy with the proposal, he appears to have thrown cold water upon it by the lukewarm attitude he has displayed towards it. We should say in view of the present deadlock that Lord Meath would be better advised to advocate the institution of "Patriotic Exercises" in schools as a matter of ordinary routine. That would not entail legislation, and would bring about his object in a much more certain manner. As to the teaching of history it perhaps would not be out of place if the present curriculum were altered and history were taught from the present era backwards instead of from the advent of Julius Cæsar.

HUNDREDS IN ENGLISH CRICKET.

The home cricket season of 1903 bids fair to beat all previous seasons in the matter of individual scores of three figures, no less than one hundred such scores having been recorded up to July 16th. C. B. Fry heads the list of centurians with six hundreds to his credit. H. K. Foster, Hirst, and Bowley have each four times reached a hundred. E. M. Dowson, A. C. MacLaren, Knight, and P. Perrin have three centuries each to their credit. Arnold, A. J. L. Hill, G. L. Jessop, Denton, King, W. Gunn, J. Gunn, L. O. S. Poidevin, Tyldesley, H. H. Marriott, A. O. Jones, Iremonger, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and Hayward have each accomplished the feat twice. The following have each reached the hundred once:—W. G. Grace, Hayes, B. J. T. Bosanquet, Quaife, Brown (J. T.), Gill, F. H. Hollins, C. McGahey, P. F. Warner, L. J. Moon, Trott, Sharp, G. H. Garnett, A. J. Dixon, Llewellyn, Seymour, T. H. Fowler, Wrathall, F. Thomas, G. Meldon, C. Morris, W. L. Murdoch, A. Eccles, Hallows, Killick, Relf, L. G. Wright, O. M. Samson, C. J. B. Wood, Whitehead, J. E. Raphael, R. H. Spooner, N. Z. Graves, P. R. Johnson, Wheldon, T. G. O. Cole, G. Brann, E. M. Sprot, V. F. S. Crawford, W. S. Caldwell, G. W. Beldam, and T. S. Fishwick. Not less remarkable has been the number of scores between 90 and 100 of which exactly forty have been compiled up to July 16. J. Gunn has twice scored 95 and once 96. Ranjitsinhji twice only just missed the century with scores of 99 and 93, and Tyldesley with 97 and 90, Holland with 97 and 90, and Iremonger with 93 and 94 have been equally unfortunate. The following have each scored between 90 and 100 once:—E. M. Dowson, F. H. Bohlen, B. J. T. Bosanquet, Cuffe, Brown (J. T.), Lewis, Hirst, Killick, W. H. B. Evans, Rev. W. V. Jephson, P. Perrin, Tunnicliffe, Gaukrodger, Bowley, C. D. McIver, C. H. M. Ebden, J. H. Lester, Langdon, F. L. Fane, Knight, Denton, E. I. M. Barrett, T. A. Chignell, E. M. Sprot, Hayes, Kinneir, A. C. MacLaren, Rhodes, and Sewell.

THE NEW POPE.

His Holiness Pope Pius X. is a spiritual rather than a political personage. He is a priest who has preached every Sunday of his life we may say; for ever since he became a Cardinal, now ten years ago, he has taken an active part in the services at the churches in Venice, in one or other of which he delivered a weekly discourse. Guiseppe Sarto is an Italian, having been born at Riese in the diocese of Treviso near Venice, on June 2nd, 1835. He became Bishop of Mantua on the 10th November, 1884, and Patriarch of Venice, 15th June, 1893, having three days earlier been made Cardinal under the title of St. Bernardo alle Terme. He is a member of the following congregations:—Bishops and Regulars, Sacred Rites, Indulgences, Sacred Relics and Studies, and is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The final report of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund from October 1899 to June 30th, 1903, has been published over the signatures of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and N. S. Glazebrook. The total expenditure was roughly seventy-six and three-quarters lakhs.

In view of the conditions brought about by the deficiencies of the monsoon in the United Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that, besides the usual official reports, he should be daily supplied with telegraphic information as to the rainfall in each tahsil of the Province.

The following figures of tea exports taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries and received periodically from Chittagong are issued by the Indian Tea Association:—Quantity of tea entered for export to United Kingdom for the second half of July 1903, Calcutta 9,144,772 lbs.; Chittagong 1,978,509 lbs. Quantity entered during the corresponding period last year, Calcutta 7,855,875 lbs.; Chittagong 1,462,700 lbs. Total from 1st April, 1903, to 31st July, 1903, Calcutta 25,889,563 lbs.; Chittagong 4,741,612 lbs. Total 30,631,175 lbs. Total from 1st April, 1902, to 31st July, 1902, 28,917,108 lbs.

With all the numerous rumours flying about anent Lord Northcote's destination after leaving these shores, it may be of interest to give a short list of a few of the Governorships likely to be vacated in the near future. Lord Minto's term as Governor-General of Canada expires in November but may be extended—he has held office since July, 1898, and the Marquis of Lorne has already established a precedent of six years; Lord Tennyson, the acting Governor-General of Australia was at his own request only appointed for a year and should retire this autumn; Sir West Ridgeway will leave Ceylon in October next, and possibly Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hong Kong, may succeed him, while the Governorship of New Zealand, at present held by the Earl of Ranfurly, will also soon have to be filled.

Warned by the fate of the Bareilly and Meerut Colleges, which are threatened with disaffiliation by the University of Allahabad, the Central Hindu College of Benares is striving hard to increase its endowment fund. Although this College is financially much better off than those of Bareilly and Meerut, yet its endowment does not nearly reach the point demanded by the University, and it seems likely that its affiliation to the B. A. Standard may on this ground be delayed. The College Committee has, therefore, sent out appeals for immediate donations which has already brought Rs. 27,000 from Bombay, and Rs. 15,000 from Madras, with the promise of liberal assistance from other directions. The public support to the activities of the College continues satisfactory. During the last month, besides minor donations, a gentleman subscribed Rs. 6,000 to endow a Vedanta Chair, another Rs. 2,000 as contribution to the prize fund, and two anonymous donors sent between them Rs 7,000. The Kashmir Durbar has given a building to the College to establish a free Sanskrit Boarding House.

At Zurich, Switzerland, there exists an agency for enabling families living in French and German Switzerland to exchange their children for a few months so that they may learn the different languages.

A fine Worcester cup and saucer, decorated with exotic birds and flowers, was sold for £55 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's; £32 was paid for a Lowestoft dinner service; and £100 for a set of china with armorial bearings of well-known families.

A Paris Court has decided that an Englishman domiciled in Paris is subject to the French marriage law. Should he therefore desire to marry without obtaining his parents' consent although of age, he must give a formal notice through a notary.

In answer to the appeal issued by the State of Kansas for 28,000 men to reap the harvests many college undergraduates have gone to that State to work, their pay being fixed at 2½ dollars a day. Twenty-six students from Princeton and several from Cornell, Harvard and Columbia have made a contract for 100 days' farm work.

Professor A. H. Church, F. R. S., who has been making an inspection once more of the frescoes in the Palace of Westminster, is one of the foremost of living chemical experts, and successive First Commissioners of Works have paid repeated tributes to the manner in which, year after year, he has placed his "long experience and profound knowledge" gratuitously at the disposal of the Government. In the cleansing of the Westminster frescoes the Professor brought into use a most ingenious apparatus which, if it was not altogether successful, at any rate deserved to be. This consisted of what was practically a breadcrumbs hose pipe

LAUGHTER AND SHADOWS.

HIGHWAYS AND BYEWAYS.

The courts and alleys which abound in London writes Mr. A. G. Hales in the "Daily News," present a striking contrast to the busy thoroughfares of the great city. They seem like the small veins in some gigantic body, branching off in all directions, twisting and turning, winding here and there without apparent meaning or method, yet all fulfilling an end. I walk along Fleet-street on a busy night searching here and there at haphazard for something that will make food for my pen, for it seems to me that humanity is man's best study. But the glare of the street grows wearisome, and the jostling of the crowd irksome. Legions of strange faces flash into sight, and flash out again. Birds passing birds on the wing are as much to each other as men passing man in a crowd. For a time I have amused myself catching a word or a phrase in the conversation of those who pass me, and having caught half a dozen such, have strung them together, making a queer medley. Sometimes the result is grotesque, sometimes merely ludicrous—a sort of patchwork conversation, but this soon falls on one. There is no backbone to it, no profit in it.

Then I listen to the laughter of the people on the street. There is a language in laughter; study it and see if there is not. A woman passes, and as she goes by she laughs, a quick, hard, cynical laugh with a touch of coarseness in it. I have not seen her face, nor noted her dress. She is in front of me now, but a few quick steps, and a half turn in the glare of a lamp, and I am face to face with her. One glance at the still laughing countenance, at the showy dress, at the bold eye, at the painted cheeks and bleached hair, and I know that her laughter has not belied her.

A couple of youths come crowding on behind and as they crowd they laugh. There is a snigger in their mirth, a suggestion of emptiness, like water rippling against a hollow log. Turn your eyes to their faces, your ears to their words, and you will find their laughter has not lied. A well-dressed man with a well-dressed woman on his arm steps from the roadway to the side walk. The man whispers something; the words do not carry far, but the quick, merry laugh that slips from between the woman's lips speaks of real merriment and unforced joyousness. The man catches the infection, and laughs gaily too. An old man with an old wife by his side hears the sound and turning his old grey head, looks at the couple for a moment, then nudges the old wife with his elbow, and the pair look at each other and laugh the low, throaty chuckle of sweet old age. The laughter of the courting couple has lifted the veil from thirty years of life for that old pair of wayfarers, lifted it only for a moment, but long enough for both of them to have seen their own youth out of the almost buried past, as the old dame looks at her husband again her eyes are brighter than they had been, and she slips her withered hand inside the crook of her old man's arm. He, poor old boy, tries to carry himself for a little space as jauntily as he did when he and she were courting.

No language in laughter, my masters! Listen! A group of girls are coming; catch the rosy, full-throated sounds they are making. You need not turn to look, just half turn and listen. You can tell they are girls by the treble tones, you can tell they are workgirls by the commotion they make. Women of gentle breeding don't let themselves go like that in the streets, but there is no viciousness in these sounds, no rudeness. The group just free from work, and Nature prompts the laughter.

Another laugh comes to me above the tramp of feet, a fat, silly, gurgling laugh that has no joy in it, a laugh that hits the ear and hurts it, a laugh that has rum and milk in its upper notes, and a rose bead in its minor tones, with a brandy and soda for a pick-me-up in between. Who does not know that fatuous laugh that sounds like the crackling of thorns under a pot? No need to look too closely at the man leaning with his back against the wall, with his silk hat rested over one ear, as if his head were out of with plumb eyes looking vacantly into a past his own folly has smirched. A woman hears the laugh and quickly switches her skirt out of the way. She does not need to look, she hears and hearing knows. A street urchin comes along whistling; he hears the fat, foolish laughter, passes this a wad of paper at the silk hat with a dexterity born of long practice, hits it, whoops derisively, and goes on grinning impishly.

There is plenty of language in laughter, but come round here, off the street into the court. One sees things too plainly out there in the glitter of the lamps, but here in this court that runs for fifty yards in something like a straight line, then breaks away, zigzagging like a mountain rivulet, one gets life in half tones, for it is twilight in the court. The place is so narrow that a tall man standing in the centre with arms outstretched can touch both walls. As I wander along I almost tumble over what at first seems to be a bundle of rags, but there is a human being inside those wretched garments, a woman, old and grey and wrinkled, I have seen plenty of old women steeped in poverty in my time but this is a new type—an evil hag, with a pallid unwholesome face. Her features are puffed with drink, and her scanty grey hair falls in disordered wisps around her neck and straggles over her brows. I can scarcely see her eyes, they lie so far back. She puts a cold, slimy hand on my wrist, and begins to whimper: Will the good gentleman help her?—she is bedless, supperless, and cold! Ugh! There is a whine in every word. Honest poverty never spoke like that. I try to pass her speaking more roughly than I am wont to speak to woman but she gets in the way. The court is narrow, she seems part of its shadow; she detains me, whining all the time.

A footfall is heard in the court and a little girl with a bunch of very faded flowers—flowers—that she could never have hoped to sell—slips up, and catching the hag by the skirt says, "Will the gentleman buy any flowers, granny?" "Granny!" I know instinctively there is no relationship between the two. Another second, and I hear the heels of a constable's boots click sharply on the floor of the court. "Granny" hears it too, and shambles off at a pace acquired by long practice; the flower girl hears it, and darts away swiftly, like a little night hawk. I await the officer, and tell him what I have seen. "Bless you, sir," he says, briskly, "that's the sort of people I'm here to look after," and he calls the hag a name that would not look well in print. I had been face to face with one of the secrets of the courts by night.

London has its shady side even yet. I push on, taking a hint from the officer, winding and worming my way into a distant court, a little, narrow alley, so narrow that my shoulders seem almost to brush both sides. At the far end I find a man whom I question, a tall fellow, whose voice tells me that he has not always been a derelict. When I question him he answers me fiercely, sullenly, defiantly, and I know that he mistakes me for an officer in plain clothes. I undeceive him on that point, and he consigns me to Hades as a meddler. I throw him a sneer in reply to his taunt, knowing well that a soft word would be wasted on his ear. He laughs at the sarcasm. I offer him sixpence to get a bed, but he pushes my hand away rudely and tells me with a curse that he has lost more money in one night than I had ever earned in a month, and bids me keep my alms. When I repeat my offers he pushes me savagely on one side and goes away snarling like a wild beast.

In another court I find seven or eight flower girls sitting against a grimy building. They are all sleeping, yet when I speak to them they rise and offer to sell me something out of the remnants of their day's stock-in-trade. A few pence change hands, but when I want to talk the eldest of the group asks brusquely if I am going to stand "tea" for drinks. I suggest the price of a bed in a cheap lodging house in exchange for a chat, and they regale me with flowers of rhetoric. I know well that pity is wasted upon these nomads; every one of whom might be in a comfortable home in decent service if she would only go and work. But they prefer the streets, the flower selling, the nomadic life, the excitement, the noise and bustle of the day, and the camping-out at night. Their pale faces, pathetic eyes, and drooping mouths are more often the fruits of hours spent in anything but innocent revels in the courts of London than the outcome of want and hardship, toil and struggle. They belong to the shadows of the little veins that run off the main arteries of the great city.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW POPE.

ELECTION OF CARDINAL SARTO.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

A POPULAR CHOICE.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM KING EMMANUEL.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Pope has assumed the name of Pius the Tenth.

The scene on the announcement of his election was most impressive. His Holiness blessed the people from the balcony of Saint Peter's amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Pontifical guards in full uniform and many Italian troops were in the Piazza which rapidly filled with crowds who cheered when the Pope appeared in his pontifical robes in the interior loggia.

Cardinal Sarto is known for his broad mindedness and friendliness to the Quirinal.

King Emmanuel has telegraphed his satisfaction at the election.

The general opinion seems to be that the new Pope is a spiritual rather than a political personage, though it is uncertain whether his election will involve better relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

The election is immensely popular throughout Italy and there is general rejoicing at Rome.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

While the late Pope Leo belonged to the ancient nobility Pope Pius the Tenth is of humble birth and has had no University education.

His brother and near relations are small shopkeepers, and one of his sisters is married to an inn-keeper in his native village.

THE NEWS AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5,

At noon to-day the bells of St. Patrick's Cathedral and all the other Roman Catholic churches of Bangalore were pealed to acclaim the election of the new Pope.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VICEROY'S TERM OF OFFICE.

LONDON PRESS ON THE EXTENSION.

GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS.

LORD CURZON'S REMARKABLE SERVICES.

LONDON, AUGUST 5,

The "Times" to day reviews at great length the high qualities and capacities Lord Curzon has shown as Viceroy of India, the successes which have attended his efforts, and which must encourage him in the great scheme of reforms he has set before him.

The extension of his term of office, the "Times" says, is the best recognition of the remarkable services he has rendered and the magnitude of the task he has undertaken.

All the other paper have articles highly eulogising Lord Curzon's past services, and heartily appreciating the devotion and self-denial shown by him in his acceptance of an extension of his term of office.

The "Daily Chronicle" congratulates India on Lord Curzon's decision.

The "Morning Post" says that though absent Lord Curzon's service in India is such as to make it impossible for the British public to forget him.

The "Standard" says that Lord Curzon has been eager and strenuous beyond the most energetic of his predecessors, and in consenting to remain in India he is sure of the applause and gratitude of his countrymen.

THE CUNARD AGREEMENT.

FLEET AT DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

A LOAN OF £2,600,000.

The agreement between the Cunard Company and the Government embodies the provisions mentioned in the telegram of 1st October last and others published in the "Times" of the same date.

The Company holds its whole fleet at the disposal of the Government. The Officers and three-fourths of the crews must be British, and half the crews of the two new vessels the Company has to build must be naval reservists.

The Government loan is not to exceed £2,600,000, which is secured by debentures bearing interest at 2 3-4 per cent. In addition to the debentures the Government receives a special twenty-pound share carrying in certain eventualities voting power equal to a quarter of the total votes of other shareholders.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

A REPLY FROM INDIA.

MR. BRODRICK'S PROPOSAL DISAPPROVED.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons, said a telegram had been received from the Government of India dissenting from the suggestion to charge India with a part of the costs of the garrison in South Africa.

A CHILD aged two years was about to be interred on Sunday, at Witton Cemetery when on arrival at the cemetery the mother, a Mrs. Prosser, who was in a patent hearse and carriage combined, was seized with sudden illness The coffin was taken into the church, and almost immediately afterwards it was found that Mrs. Prosser had given birth to a child in the vehicle.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE RECENT EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Government has addressed a Note directly to the Ministers, requesting the extradition of the Shanghai journalists.

THE explanation of the telegram describing the barbarous execution of a Chinese journalist to the Shanghai reformers is to be found in recent telegrams from the Shanghai correspondent of the "Times". It appears that at the end of June an Imperial Edict was issued stating that the Viceroy having reported the existence of a revolutionary society in Shanghai which induced a disorderly class to discuss publicly the abolition of the Imperial prerogative and other forbidden topics, the arrest of all persons guilty of such offences was ordered. As a matter of fact the "Times" correspondent stated that the alleged revolutionary society consisted of students, many of them the sons of officials and gentry, who having been educated by Western methods appreciated and spoke of the various condition of the country. The native press was described as generally moderate and well-conducted by patriotic natives. It was further stated that the foreign community was prepared to insist on reasonable free action for the press, and that the Consular body had notified the Taotai that all Press offences would be tried and all sentences would be carried out within the limits of the foreign settlement. In the same paper, 1st July, it was announced that the Taotai had issued warrants for the arrest of the editor and staff of a vernacular daily newspaper, "Supao," who were charged with attacking the throne, preaching revolution, and grossly attacking high Chinese officials. In a later message the "Times" correspondent said that the case was attracting special attention because the Chinese Government demanded that these accused should be handed over to the provincial authorities, which was regarded as equivalent to a sentence of death. The newspaper had undoubtedly published scandalous articles, mainly denouncing Manchu corruption, but the Shanghai Consular body had insisted on the Taotai's acknowledgment of the principle that in such cases residents in a foreign settlement must be tried and punished within the settlement limits, and it was intended to charge the accused with seditious libel in the Shanghai Mixed Court. It appeared, however, that the Wai-wu-pu, the Chinese Foreign Office, had not accepted the view that the case should be disposed of in the Shanghai Court; in fact an Imperial Edict about the middle of last month ordered the summary decapitation of the six defendants. Judging by Reuter's telegram the question is still unsettled. There appears to be no doubt that the present campaign against the expression of public opinion is instigated by powerful reactionary officials at Court and in the provinces, but in view of the inhuman butchery of the Shenchien journalist the consular officials at Shanghai are not likely to forego any of their rights at the request of the Chinese authorities.

THE INDIAN PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TAXATION ON TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

The following are some of the more important resolutions passed to-day at the Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Acworth, the Planting Member of the Council of Madras, having read a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India regarding the currency question, the following resolution was carried:—"That this Association is in accord with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and desires to support the policy it has laid down. The Association also takes this opportunity of stating that Government Currency Notes should be cashed at all treasuries in India without reference to the circle of issue, because it would foster trade, be a convenience to the public, and popularise notes, and also because the Government makes an enormous profit in issuing notes, and can afford it."

It was then resolved to subscribe Rs. 10,000 to the St. Louis Exhibition for the expenses of exhibiting Indian coffees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Acworth then opened the discussion on British duties on tea and coffee, and the differential duties. He spoke of the enquiry into the fiscal question, and alluded to Mr. Chamberlain as having done more for this Empire than anyone. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Chamberlain's public service in raising the question of the fiscal policy of Great Britain and her dependencies has the Association's most cordial support. Finally they resolved that 'the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be again reminded of the heavy burden on tea, amounting to about 80 per cent of its present market value."

THE POONA RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

POONA, AUGUST 5.

The first entries of the Poona Races and Steeplechases were out to-day. The following are the entries for the principal events:—

On the first day in the Trial Stakes in which nearly the same horses compete as in the Western India Stakes are Trenton, Acetine, Gum, Presbyterian, Spithead, Standoff, Corrie Roy, Loch Clieveden, Glen Albyn, Milos, and Hoop Iron. The second day shows a fine array of fifteen animals, namely, Trenton, Acetine, Leonidas, Walgrove Presbyterian, Standoff, Goldsmith, Milburn, Loch Clieveden, Glen Albyn, Tubal Cain, Allie, Milos, Hoop Iron and Veneda. For the Poona Derby there are 18 entries, viz:—Seagull, Rubric, Harefoot, Adonis, Reminder, Hakim, Magtoom, Connaught, Chungiz, Silvermane, Bay Middleton, Isin lass Skylark, Najeed, Galston, Bridge, Propeller, and Sandow. For the Arab Pony Derby there are 21 entries:—Surjamal, Mint, Hermit, Little Joker, Mooreed, Mutiny, King, Shahjehan, Dispute, Gre pearl, Erbad, Bay Middleton, Silver Fox, Greyley, Sybante, Cobo, Clearboy, Galib, Mosumma, Young Taisser, Sanaya, and Ryam. For the Poona Grand National there are 12 entries:—Badges, Baron II, Oberon, Gaulme, Rickshaw, Altomas, Dundee, Dawn, Pope, Stoddart, Vedette, and Veneda. For the Governor's Cup there are 21:—Seagull, Officer, Rubric, Harefoot, Turkish Flag II, Adonis, Reminder, Mameluke, Magtoom, Connaught, Hakum, Chungiz, Gallant, Narsujee, Hayden, Bay Middleton, Skylark, Najeed, Galston, Arthur, and Sandow. For the Oriental Stakes the entries are:—Trenton, Walgrove, Presbyterian, Leonidas, Standoff, Alex, Tubal Cain, Ayrdale Hoop Iron, and Mint. The Poona Grand-Annual, shows exactly the same entries as the Poona Grand National above mentioned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Five Supply and Transport officers have been sent to Somaliland from India and another is under orders to proceed thither. The Government of India are also sending Transport and Supply personnel and equipment, but have asked the Home authorities to arrange for officers for Depot and Supply Columns as there is a difficulty about sparing more officers of the Supply and Transport Service from India. A hundred sweepers are being sent from India.

THE CALCUTTA CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

PROTEST FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Government of Bengal strongly protests against the proposed appointment of a Civil Servant as Chief Presidency Magistrate on the retirement in October next of the present incumbent. They insist the post must be held by an experienced barrister, and in order to attract a suitable man they suggest the salary be raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 or even Rs. 2,500 with pension and prospects of High Court Judgeship. They again draw attention to the regrettable delay in the disposal of Police Court cases, and point out that at the end of last year 1,550 cases remained under trial. In order to remedy this state of affairs they strongly urge the immediate appointment of a Third Presidency Magistrate, who must be a barrister.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA WON THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Calcutta won the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield in the re-played final game to day against the King's Own Scottish Borderers by two goals to one. There was again a phenomenal crowd present. Mrs. Bourdillon presented the trophy to the winners amidst wildest cheering.

THE FLOODS IN EGYPT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

A telegram from the Public Works Department, Egypt, announces that at the end of July the floods in Egypt were bad, the Blue Nile being very late, and conditions similar to those of last year, It is surmised, therefore, that the increase of rainfall by which India profited last month was due to the large diversion of the monsoon current from Abyssinia and East African regions which normally provide Egypt with its water supply.

ENGINE RIVER DROWNED AT SHOLAPUR.

SAD END TO A PICNIC PARTY.

POONA, AUGUST 5,

An engine driver, named Sweeney, was accidentally drowned at Sholapur on Saturday last. A number of persons went on a picnic to the neighbouring lake, and heavy rain fell. It was decided not to take back to Sholapur the children and females, but to leave them in the dak bungalow. Sweeney and another young man, by name Nock, volunteered to bring blankets and rugs from their houses. On the road they had to cross the nullah. In the morning this was not deep, but before they reached it, it had swollen into a deep torrent. They went in a gharri: the gharri capsized, the two ponies were drowned, and the driver managed somehow to scramble up the bank. Nock was carried away for some distance, but fortunately he was a swimmer and managed to catch hold of a tree where he remained till rescued. Sweeney who could not swim sunk immediately. The body was discovered on Monday evening when the torrent subsided in the mud close to the scene of the accident. Sweeney was a widower and leaves six children.

THE RAILWAY TO POONA.

QUESTION OF DOUBLING THE LINE.

A meeting was held this morning of the chief officials of the G. I. P. Railway, comprising Messrs Wenden, Rumboll, Collister, Marsden, Bennard, Stokes, and Anderson to consider the question of doubling the line between Poona and Lanowli.

THE KIRKEE POLO ACCIDENT.

CAPTAIN GREVILLE'S CONDITION.

The latest bulletin, regarding the accident to Captain Greville, says that he is progressing favourably. In the morning he was removed from the Station Hospital, Kirkee, to Ganeshkhind.

THE HON. MR. ASTON.

APPOINTED JUDGE OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston has been appointed Judge of the High Court of Bombay vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, retired.

CONCLUSION OF THE TILAK CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Tilak Case, which commenced in last September came to an end to-day. Mr. Strangman concluded his address and the Magistrate reserved his decision till the 24th instant.

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY.

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has sent the following telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy:—"The Mahajana Sabha respectfully protest against the proposal to saddle India with the cost of the extra South African Garrison, as being utterly unjustifiable in principle, harmful to progressive administration in this country, and calculated to make the lightening of the heavy burden borne by the people impossible. The Sabha beg to express the hope that his Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to support the unanimous public opinion of India against the proposed impost."

MRS. HARRISON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Mrs. Harrison were despatched from Bangalore to England this morning.

COINERS AT BANGALORE.

Inspector Bartels of the station police last night raided a house in which rupees were being counterfeited, seizing eight such rupees and apparatus, and one Mahomedan. Three others escaped.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 5.

The principal evidence taken to-day at the trial of Plant and Rickford was that of their landlord, who spoke to receiving a cheque for Rs. 200 which was returned from Bombay dishonoured. They owed witness Rs. 122 but gave him a cheque for Rs. 200 and asked for difference. Witness promised to pay the balance when the cheque was cashed.

A durzi then deposed that Plant had given him cheques for Rs. 103 and Rs. 32 for work done. Neither were honoured, but witness had obtained the value from a local sowcar, who in turn corroborated the durzi.

A hackney carriage driver deposed to driving the accused ostensibly to dine out at the Rifle Ranges with a friend but pulled up at the railway station, telling the coachman to call again the next day.

Sub-Inspector Wale, of the Station Police, spoke to searching the house of the accused twelve days after their departure to Calcutta, and finding five cheques lying about the house. He was told that Plant and Rickford had left by rail, and he ascertained that two first class passengers carrying no luggage had left for Madras on July 4. The Madras Police were communicated with, who said that two such passengers had passed through to Calcutta on July 5. The Police of Calcutta were then wired to, and they arrested the accused.

Lieutenant Strickland of the Essex Regiment spoke to escorting them from Calcutta to Bangalore.

Lieutenant West, Adjutant, Essex Regiment, said both left Bangalore with leave in May, and on their way to Bombay they were arrested at Guntakal and were brought back on July 5. They left without leave again, and were brought back. This witness identified the handwritings of accused on all the cheques.

The case was a journed to Friday.

THE BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

The result of the judging at to-day's Horse Show was as follows:—

Heavy Weight Hunters.—The Maharajah of Mysore's Southern Cross.

Light Weight Hunters.—Mrs. Sharpe Smith's Cocky.

Pony Hacks.—Miss Brereton's Nutmeg

Thoroughbreds.—Mr Apcar's Great Scott.

Countrybred Horses and Ponies.—Mr. Allardice's Upstart.

Cobs.—Colonel Armstrong's Tabba.

CHARGE AGAINST A STATION-MASTER.

The District Magistrate is trying the assistant station-master of the Kamasamudram station, Madras Railway, for being responsible for the derailment of a mail train at that station on July 3rd by failing to see the points locked and manned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction for an advance of Rs. 10,000 to meet further expenses in connection with the enquiry as to the amount of good will, etc., payable to the Tramway Company. The Commissioner in course of his letter stated:—The advance of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned by the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 1705 of 19th June, 1902, to meet the arbitrators' fees and other expenses of arbitration in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Tramways, has been fully expended. The Municipal Solicitors state that an amount of Rs. 2,030 has to be paid on account to Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine for examining the Tramway Company's books, and they ask for an advance of Rs.10,000 to meet further expenses in connection with the enquiry as to the amount of good will, etc., payable to the Tramway Company. I, therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an advance of Rs. 10,000 from Surplus Cash Balance for the above purpose.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount asked for and to request the Commissioner to furnish the committee with the details of the manner in which the previous grants had been disbursed.

LEAK IN THE VEHAR MAIN.

The commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that a joint leak occurred at the 48" main at Bailwada on the evening of the 17th ultimo when it was laid at a depth of 11 feet. The repairs where completed by 9 a.m. on the 19th inst. While the repairs were in progress Tansa water was turned into Vehar at Bhandup.

The report was recorded.

WATER FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated:—"With reference to the bye-law recently passed by the Corporation and confirmed by Government under a Notification of the 25th January, 1903, with regard to water used for building purposes, I have the honour to state that it is necessary to fix a rate to be charged for such water by measurement or compounded sums to be levied in accordance with the provisions of clause ( ) or clause (b) of Section 1 of Section 139 of the Municipal Act. As in the rules prescribed by the Standing Committee under their resolution of 11th March, 1903, no rate or composition is fixed for such supplies, I request the sanction of that Body (1) to the water used for building operations being charged for at the trade rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons in cases where a water is taken and (2) to the following compounded charges being made in those cases in which no meter is taken:—

Where the value of the work does not exceed				Rs.1,000—Rs.10
Do	do	do	do	„ 1,500— „ 14
Do	do	do	do	„ 2,000— „ 17
Do	do	do	do	„ 2,500— „ 20
Do	do	do	do	„ 3,000— „ 24
Do	do	do	do	„ 3,500— „ 27
Do	do	do	do	„ 4,000— „ 31
Do	do	do	do	„ 4,500— „ 34
Do	do	do	do	„ 5,000— „ 38

Where the amount exceeds Rs. 5,000 1-2 per cent-left to be charged on the excess above that sum. Where it is under Rs. 1,000 1 per cent. is to be charged.

The application of the trade rate has been approved by the Corporation under their Resolution of of 6th March 1902."

The consideration of the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

After transacting some other business the committee adjourned.

THE struggle of the energetic and enterprising Jap to establish Western civilisation in his native country has recently been marked by a new departure—no less than the establishment of a system of agriculture and horticulture on British lines (says a writer in the "Fruit Grower"). Already there are many things done in Japan to remind the globe trotting Britisher of his native land. Now comes the organised work of the Imperial Japanese Society of Agriculture to so change the system of farming in that country that cattle of the finest English breeds can be raised there, and breeding farms have been established to enable farmers to create so high a standard of competition that the meat trade of the East must eventually fall into their hands. To enable the land to meet the required conditions for such breeding work, the pastures which were poisonous to sheep had to be entirely removed, and hundreds of thousands of tons of soil shipped by the Japanese Society from other countries, and the grass lands newly sown. This novel work having been successfully accomplished, the necessary stock of heifers, bulls, pigs, and sheep for the stocking of the new farms, all from well-known English breeders, was a few days ago taken on board a Japanese ship (the "Hakata Maru"), which sailed from London with its interesting cargo for Yokohama,. Formerly such animals, on being imported, were fed artificially.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Jutah Shalloom with causing the deaths of Ratonji Pestonji Ichaporia, William Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omar, and Liyan Hayden, on the 31st May, 1903, at Bombay, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Vellacker, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Sitaram Luxmon.

Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to the Bombay Government, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was asked by the Commissioner of Police to visit the Sitaram Buildings after the collapse, and endeavour to discover the cause of the collapse. He went there on the 2nd and 3rd June and found that the cause of the collapse was the breaking of one of the beams on the second floor supporting the third floor. The witness attributed the breaking of the beam to its being insufficiently strong, which was partly due to its being small in section and partly due to its being of unsound timber. No man of experience would consider it fit to be put in a building. Any carpenter would have found it unfit to be used from its very appearance. The deadweight on that beam, the witness thought, was something like five tons, which the beam, considering its section, was unfit to support safely. Answering further questions the witness said that the three beams, (Exhibits B, C, and D,) were weak in section and unsound in timber. They had excessive cracks in them. The cause of the collapse was the giving way of the beam, Exhibit D which was the weakest point in the whole of the building. The witness then explained what must have led to the falling of the terrace floor. The effect of the falling of that floor would have been to tear away the lower floor. The beams (Exhibits B, C, D) were dangerous to use in any building. The Exhibit D. would have broken before it sagged.

Questioned by the Court the witness said he would consider it a rash act to build a house with beams like exhibits B, C, and D. It was impossible for that house to have been used for residential purposes. In his opinion the collapse was bound to have happened sooner or later. Without any other cause supervening the deadweight of the floor was quite sufficient to bring the beam down. It was certainly not a proper thing to diminish the sectional area of the beam on the upper floor.

Mr. William Thomson, foreman sawyer to Messrs. Alexander MacKenzie and Sons at Byculla, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had experience of Indian wood. He had examined the beams exhibits B, C, and D, and found them all of very inferior timber. The exhibit C, which supported the second floor was of the worst sort of timber. He took it to be dead wood, by which he meant that before the wood was felled the tree had been dead. The Exhibit B had a split in it which must have been visible from outside when it was sawn. The Exhibit C had been patched, which fact showed that its condition must have been noticed. He should say that the fact of Exhibit C being dead wood would effect its strength. The knot would have been observed by an experienced man before it was placed in position. An experienced man might not have noticed it in Exhibit B. There does not seem from the outside to be a hollow in it. After sawing Exhibit B the sawyers must have noticed the knot in it by the coarseness of the grain. The carpenter working upon it with his plane must have noticed it. He could not tell it by the sound but by the feel. An inexperienced man would not have noticed it. He would not have given a beam of the nature of exhibit D to his customers. The witness would cut that beam across at the knot and use it for a smaller section.

Mr. H. V. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Presidency, said he had inspected the collapsed portion of Sitaram buildings. He had heard Mr. Begg's theory as to the cause of the collapse and he agreed with it. He believed the Exhibit D to have been the primary cause of the collapse. None of the beams (Ex. B, C, or D,) was of sufficient section for their span. Beam Ex. D was dangerous at reduced section for its span. As regards quality of wood none of them was good. Beam Ex. D was the most dangerous, because of the cross grain at the knot. Such a beam was extremely liable to failure without notice. It was almost certain to fail. The danger in Ex. D would have been noticeable to any experienced man or experienced carpenter. Witness was familiar with the duties of mistris in the Public Works Department. In their work they never allowed a mistry to pass a beam. The person who passed it finally would be somebody higher than a mistry, either subordinate in charge of the work or one of the officers of the department. It depended on the size of the work. If any overseer of work saw the beams before they were put up the defects were certainly noticeable.

Replying to the Court, witness said in his opinion it was a rash act to make use of these beams as beams in a building such as the one that collapsed.

Mr. M. C. Marzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said he attributed the collapse to the beams and another cause—the other cause being the downfall of the terrace-floor. He considered beam Ex D both weak and defective—unsound. The other two beams were also unsound and weak in section. Of the three beams he considered Ex D the worst. It was insufficient in section and had a bad knot in it. When the carpenter planed the beam he would have noticed the knot. If the beam had been examined before it was put up the examiner would have noticed it. If a competent person had been employed to supervise the work he would have, witness should think, noticed the knot. If the collapse were due to the beams, witness thought some weight beyond the weight of the floor must have been placed on beam D. If the collapse was due to the beams, he thought it must have commenced with beam D. Witness' other theory was this—that the work was run up too quickly. The mortar joints had not time to set, and on the day previous to the accident the terrace floor was being rammed, and there was a heavy fall of rain, three or four days before that. All these things combined loosened the stones which supported the jois of the terrace-floor, and the beam stopping the other ends of the joists on the fourth floor had sagged. This might have brought down the terrace-floor on to the third floor, and successively on the other floors. This would account for the extra weight which would break the beam The fourth floor and its beam still stood. No prudent man would use such beams as Exhibit B C and D in such a building as Sitaram Buildings. A competent mistry, who had knowledge of beams, would not have allowed them to be so used. Witness should consider a mistry, who had no knowledge of beams, incompetent. Witness knew the accused. He had seen him working on the repair of buildings. Witness did not remember having seen him working on new works. He was employed as mistry under a contractor.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Darajee Mirza, retired Sub-Engineer, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, said during his service in the P. W. Department the accused worked under him as agent to contractors for repair works. The accused was a carpenter by profession, and in his repairing work he had to do with timber. He had a long practice and ought to know the difference between good and bad timber. He understood plans and English figures. The work of repairs which the accused carried out involved work of building also. Witness had designed Sitaram Buildings. He did not think it was prudent that beams like Ex. B C and D should be used in a building like Sitaram Buildings. The timber was not of good quality. From his experience of the accused he thought he (the accused) culpably that the wood was of the quality of which it was.

Mr. Ardeshir P. Batliwalla, lately Acting Municipal Inspector, Streets and Buildings, North Ward, said he inspected Sitaram Buildings from time to time while it was under construction. He saw the accused supervising the work. On the 6th May witness found that an additional floor was being raised without permission, and he warned the accused. He spoke to the accused because the latter was supervising the work. The accused had told him before that he was supervising the work.

Mr. Mahadeo Ramchandra Natu Municipal Building Inspector during the latter half of 1902, deposed that he knew the accused. He was working as a mistry on Sitaram Buildings. The accused and Sitaram were both in charge of the construction of the building. Witness did not always see Sitaram at the work whenever he went there on a visit of inspection. The accused was always there. The accused himself told witness that he was Sitaram's mistry in charge of the work.

Mr. Dara Nusserwanjee Mirza, Architect, was examined as to the plans prepared by him in connection with Sitaram Buildings. Witness said he had nothing to do with the construction of the building. The accused was mistry of Sitaram Luxman. He used to come to witness, sometimes alone and sometimes with Sitaram, to get explanation on some architectural point with regard to plans. Witness made working plans as required by Sitaram. The accused seemed to understand plans very well.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

WHILE David Gregory, the three-year-old son of a Brooklyn working man, was sucking a piece of candy, the sweetmeat slipped down his throat and threatened to choke him. The doctors at the Eastern District Hospital, failing in their efforts to dislodge the candy, pulled out the child's tongue to its full length, and forced oxygen down the throat until the candy dissolved.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRANCE'S FRIENDSHIP WITH ENGLAND.

RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, JULY 17.

ALTHOUGH President Loubet's visit to London has not received, on account of the Pope's illness, the undivided attention which it would otherwise have claimed, nevertheless it is recognised as one of the most important events of recent years. As M. Pierre Baudin, a former Minister of Public Works, says this morning, the cordial understanding will also be a fruitful understanding. M. Baudin, in the "Journal," gives particulars about the trade between England and France, but as the facts he alludes to are common knowledge with English readers, one need not dwell upon them. What is less well known is the enormous sum of money left in France by English tourists M. Edmond Thery, the political economist, estimates it at £20,000,000. This figure strikes me as extremely moderate, says M. Baudin. On the other hand, France pays an annual tribute of £14,000,000 to the merchant navy of Great Britain. The two countries must live on cordial terms. M. Baudin, alluding evidently to Imperial Zollverein schemes, says: If they made an ill-advised attempt to emancipate themselves from their mutual interdependence, due to geographical conditions and old trade currents, they would expose themselves to serious disappointments. M. Baudin maintains that France is the only country whose commercial prosperity is not realised at the expense of British trade The "Figaro" points out that the welcome given in England to President Loubet was national from beginning to end, and that it is in all sincerity he referred in his farewell message to Great Britain as the friend of France. The resolve, solemnly expressed in London and Paris, to work for the maintenance of the world's peace implied, says the "Figaro," a resolve to settle once for all the different outstanding questions between England and France. The two nations have much to gain by the present happy revival of their friendship.

In an article headed "The Results" the "Temps" says: "The President of the Republic's visit to England has been performed in an atmosphere of smiling gaiety and natural cordiality. The impression we derived from it on the first day has been heightened and defined in the course of the following days. The King, the Queen, the Royal Family, the British Government, and people have spontaneously endeavoured to give the representative of France a more than correct reception—a really affectionate and warm reception. The intention has been a preciated in our country as it deserved to be, and henceforward one may say that the desired result has been obtained. The Anglo-French rapprochement is an accomplished fact. France and Great Britain may without reserve treat each other as friendly nations This reconciliation which a few months ago would have seemed paradoxical is equally fortunate for the two countries. The disputes which for the last twenty years have too often set one against the other have nearly always been caused by the absence of previous explanations. That did not come from too much negotiation—the misunderstanding arose rather from there not having been negotiation enough. The Egyptian question is one proof of it, the Fashoda question is another. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on this new order of things. The foreign policy of the Third Republic enables it to accept all overtures that are sincere, all offers that are profitable. By that alliance which has restored the equilibrium and the peace of Europe against the Triple Alliance we have—and this in agreement with our allies—a perfect liberty of mind to bestow our friendship upon those who proffer us theirs. England to-day evinces her desire and intention to put a term to the policy of pinpricks, and to settle in friendly fashion in good sense and good faith, the problems which call at once for her activity and ours. We are ready to listen to her and ready to answer her. This is not the place to enter into any anticipation as to the negotiations which cannot fail to be opened, but there is no use in maintaining an artificial discription concerning questions the importance of which is revealed to us by the atlas. France has ambitions. England has, too, and without even looking at world policy, Africa, even Northern Africa, alone being taken into account, all the world knows what we can offer and what she can grant us Let parleying begin and precise facts will soon be reached. The policy of status quo has never solved anything, and there are settlements which are the beginning of new and fruitful enterprises. What are the Colonial problems that cannot be solved by the Anglo-French agreement?"

All who reside in France knew the enormous number of foreigners who annually, in spite of petty vexatious enactments against them, enter the country with a view of more or less permanent residence. Picardy and Artois are invaded by Belgians; Provence finds half its labourers in the Italian emigrants; while Paris, the metropolis, has immense and increasing colonies of strangers from every part of Europe, who, far from being drones, are the hardest and most successful workers in the busy hive. Again, a large number of persons who profess no business come to France for temporary or permanent residence, as the French Mediterranean littoral, the south-west coast of the Bay of Biscay, an the City of Paris amply prove, whose incomes are derived from their own countries, while they spend them in large measure in the country of their partial or entire adoption. All this confirms the statement that the foreigner is a huge blessing to France, a blessing which the French people have been long to appreciate and their public press and their Parliament are loth to admit. Moreover, the constant introduction of foreign strains of blood into any branch of the Latin race generally makes for good. The frequent intermarriages between Frenchmen and foreigners is a healthy sign that prejudice is not carried to any great extent in the masculine breast. What has always surprised me is that comparatively few Frenchwomen marry foreigners, for it would be hard to find any more thrifty and competent housekeepers than they are. The interchange of foreign ideas is a grand thing for France and the French have excellent discerning powers and know well (with some notable exceptions in finance) what to reject. The introduction of British manly sports has done wonders for France, and her youth is being raised in consequence from effeminacy to robust and healthy manhood. On the other hand, the foreigner residing in France is not without advantages. In the case of the Belgians and Italians, it is a question of better pay. These two races do not often seek to usurp the place of patron. They are content to be sometimes artists, employers or unskilled labourers. They do, in fact, what the French are somewhat too proud to occupy themselves with. But their French masters pay them better than employers in their own countries. And so with the Swiss and Germans, who form such large colonies in the eastern arrondissements of Paris. But when we come to the residential English American, or the richer Russian, Roumanian, or South American rentiers, what is it that brings them to France? Climate; good municipal government and administration; ease of existence; and perhaps as much, or more than these, in certain cases, immunity from vexatious impositions at home. The English in France are at present largely free from income tax, and are likely to remain so should Mr. Rouvier's recently proposed law not be accepted. The American is not hampered by peculiar State enactments, and can save money; and military conscription may, by expatriation, be stayed of and in some cases avoided by simple residence. France, indeed, offers enormous advantages to foreign residents. And, correspondingly, the foreigner within her boundaries, may be certain of the hospitality she offers. Taken as a whole, the foreigners within her gates are law-abiding citizens. In a word, France for the French alone would spell to the French themselves virtual effacement as a virile and first-class progressive Power, while France, open to the foreigner as it is, will preserve the vitality, keep from actually decreasing the population, and simulate and

develop in the best sense the life and material prosperity of the most resourceful and fertile country of Europe.

President Loubet left the Elysee at 8.25 on Tuesday morning for the Longcham review ground, accompanied by M. Combes, the Premier, and General Dubois and escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. Few people had collected around the Elysee, but in the Bois de Boulogne there were a considerable number of holiday makers on their way to the review, and they heartily cheered the President as he passed by. M. Loubet arrived on the review ground at nine o'clock, and was heartily cheered by a large assemblage of people. Several minutes afterwards M. Santos Dumont's navigable balloon appeared above the racecourse, soaring over the troops massed for the march past. M. Santos Dumont greeted the President with a salvo of revolver shots, and then, amid loud cheering from the multitude below, retired rapidly to his garage at Puteaux. M. Loubet, in the Presidential stand, was attended by all the Ministers, M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, and M. Etienne, Vice-President of the Chamber. In the stand reserved for the Diplomatic Body were the foreign Ambassadors. Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, was absent, but was represented by Mr. de Bunsen, the Charge d'Affaires. The march past of the troops and the final charge evoked loud applause. The review terminated without any untoward incident, and M. Loubet returned to the Elysee amid the hearty acclamation of the crowds lining the route. On his return from the review M. Loubet gave a grand luncheon party at the Elysee to the Generals who took part in the review. The League of Patriots and the Federation of the Alsace-Lorraine societies made their annual demonstration in the morning before the Strasburg statue, on which they laid wreaths, shouting "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine Française." They afterwards visited the statue of Joan of Arc. No speeches were made, and no incidents occurred. It is many years since the 14th of July has been celebrated with such enthusiasm. Almost the entire city is beflagged and decorated. This was M. Loubet's first official appearance since his return from England, and the Parisians appeared most anxious to show their hearty approval of the greeting given him on the other side of channel. The proposed new uniform was worn by a company of infantry by way of experiment. The change from the blue blouse and red trousers to the useful looking khaki, with a "Boer" slouch hat, was something of shock to Frenchmen of the old school, but on the whole the innovation was welcomed, and the permanent adoption of the new uniform is considered probable.

The annual exodus of Parisians to more or less obscure nooks and corners in the country, or to their usual haunts by the sea, commenced later than usual this year. The well-to-do bourgeoisie, who do nothing inconsiderately, after having been a long time on the even of going, have at last gone. They have finally reached one or other of the villages they knew of, or the safe beaches dotted alone the coast of Brittany or Normandy. The French have a peculiarly felicitous knack in the selection of resorts. Every breath of air must be health-giving nerve-restoring and bracing; living must be inexpensive, meals abundant, and transit convenient. They prefer places where there are "tres peu d'Anglais" and where there is some enjoyment for the bread-winners as well as for their juveniles. Holidays by the sea are, under such circumstances not a ruinous luxury. Visitors are mostly professionals, artists, or musicians, a sprinkling of pen-and ink designers aspiring but misunderstood poets future members of the Chamber, pedagogues from the lyceums, and writers for the daily Press. They generally drop out of their ranks after the Grand Prix, but swarm after distribution of prizes along the string of sunny beaches which lie in the Caen arrondissement (Calvados). Administratively speaking, they belong to and are included in the Douvres canton. Of these picturesque Leon-sur-Mer is the greenest; Luc is the dressiest, Saint-Aubin the dreariest to look at but justly famed for its excellent cuisine; Langrune the most characteristic of old Normandy and very full of genuine Normans; while Courseulles, in the very next canton, is a rendezvous for the purchasers of oysters. All these specks on the globe are at present crowded, especially with French materfamilias, stout and short of figure, who have arrived with their daughters, who are pure French Marguerites, Madeleines, Valeries or Odettes for the French husband pays but a Saturday to Monday visit, remaining the rest of the week at his own particular Parisian home: an "entresol" in the Rue de la Paix for instance.

During the month of July all the villages on the outskirts of Paris give their annual country fair, and on Wednesday there took place the one of Cormeilles-en-Parisis. These fairs, which, during the day, are poorly patronized, commence to be animated at nine o'clock in the evening when a group of small boys, carrying Japanese lanterns, and some ten or fifteen firemen holding torches, walk through the village and pay a visit to the mayor. After this every one proceeds to the field where the fair is to take place, the chief attraction being a dancing saloon. Yesterday at Cormeilles was witnessed the most extraordinary dancing and it took place to the strains of a village orchestra. The dancing room was filled to suffocation, and everybody sat on small wooden benches. No one seemed to quite know whether they were dancing a polka or a waltz, but it was the steps of the former that were generally indulged in. Every one seemed to take the dance most seriously, and there was not a suspicion of a smile on any of the dancers' faces until they returned to their benches, when they began to laugh and show some signs of enjoyment. After the dance was terminated, every one paid a visit to the marchand de vins who for three sous provided a drinkable glass of wine.

There is no man in Paris who is more interested in the French expedition to the South Pole, which starts this week, than Prince Roland Bonaparte, who has so often been the promoter of important scientific enterprises. Prince Roland Bonaparte is the son of Prince Pirerre Bonaparte, who killed, in his own-house, Victor Noir, the journalist. Prince Roland during his youth was poor and unpopular, but worked hard, and, after having received several certificates at the Lycee St. Louis, passed a brilliant examination at St. Cyr. At the time of the expulsion of the Pretenders from France he was already a lieutenant. It was at this period that he was deprived of all his decorations. Notwithstanding his unpopularity on account of his rank, he was well received by several wealthy men of the world, and eventually married the daughter of Francois Blanc, father of the present Edmond Blanc, of Monte Carlo. Princesse Roland Bonaparte died shortly after her marriage leaving a daughter, who is now twenty years of age, and the possessor of a large fortune which, up to the present day, her father has enjoyed. Prince Roland has written several interesting works concerning the Alpine glaciers. He occupies himself neither with politics nor literature; but his much admiration for art and artists.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's. Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong July 17 gives the

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 5,000 bales, consisting of:—

1,000 bales	of No. 20	sold at	dols.	112	to dols.	121 and 134				
500	do	do	16	do	do	102	do	118	do	129
750	do	do	12	do	do	98	do	109		
2,500	do	do	10	do	do	92	do	110		
100	do	do	8	do	do	93	do	98		
200	do	do	6	do	do	88				

Value.—A decline of dols. 1-2 to 21 has taken place. Market quiet.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 800 bales. No. 20 at dols. 130 to 134 and 16s. at d ls. 124 to dols. 120.

Local Mill.—Sales 400 bales.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 18,000 bales under off take as above, arrivals of 10,000 bales from India, and shipments eastwise and No towards of 400 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 129 wire and Rs. 129 1-4 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported of about bales consisting of:—

bales of No. 20	at Tls.	89.00	to	93.00	
do do 16	do	86.50	to	91.00	
do do 12	do	71.75	to	82.00	
do do 10	do	74.00	to	84.00	and 86.00

Unsold Stocks.—About 40,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 29th June, 1903—Rs. wire and Rs. post.

Japanese Spinnings.—Sales bales.

Local.—Sales bales.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of a few days Bombay, at least the Hindoo portion of it, will be flocking to the sea side to do poojah and propitiate the Sea God. Narali Poornima indicates the change in the season, the winds abate in their violence, the monsoon current decreases in force, and the sea begins to resume its wanted placid calm. but in inverse ratio to the quieting down of the elements plague will gradually assume a baneful vigour presently to bring death and distress in many a household. Taking time by the forelock your contemporary has made an autocratic pronouncement note unworthy the Czar of all the Russias. It has called upon the powers that be to awake from their prolonged and slothful slumbers and to be up and doing. Imperative as the command is, it is doubtful if it will be obeyed. Ninety-nine per cent. of the citizens of Bombay will, however, console themselves with the comforting reflection that the pronouncement is after all an individual opinion backed up by a few cranks with inoculation on the brain. An error is opinion in the making and as such the pronouncement may be taken.

When inoculation was first boomed to the skies as the only prophylactic against plague, official pressure, influence of men in power and position, mandates from religious heads and solatiums from municipal funds were freely brought into requisition and a few hundreds were inoculated. That the bulk of the citizens though anxious to save their liver, did not take kindly to inoculation is a sufficient proof that they did not believe in the nostrum. The booming ceased, the gas escaped, and the inflated bubble collapsed—a deserved failure.

An attempt is now made to prove the value of inoculation by means of statistics. No reasonable objection can be taken to such a course provided the figures produced are reliable. But considering that statistics, and especially plague statistics have all along been severely discredited, and rightly so, not only by your contemporary but by all reasonable people it is difficult to understand what useful purpose can be served by trotting out figures with all the authority and support of a leading article, in which nobody places the slightest faith. But granting that the statistics were never jeered at but were implicitly believed and relied upon what do they prove? Even this; that the bulk of the statistics refer to a period when it was not permissable for most people to have a higher temperature than the normal and that those who had the misfortune were forthwith dragged into hospital under the comprehensive term of "suspicious cases," some to die of fright, some and a larger number to be injected with the thing called serum and promptly die of failure of the heart and a few to recover before they reached the hospitals or before the doctors came on their morning or evening rounds. It is not difficult to guage the value, quantity or quality of statistics manufactured under such circumstances.

Elsewhere I stated that a few hundreds were inoculated, If one or more of them still survive why have they not come forward and honestly certify that including immunity from plague they are now if not in better at least in the same robust health of body and mind that they were in prior to inoculation. Disinterested and honest testimony of this nature would assuredly go far to support the advocates of inoculation. As far as I am aware no such testimony has been forthcoming. On the contrary we have seen and heard of testimonies of vigorous men who underwent inoculation have ever since been subject to intermittent fevers more or less severe, have had their general health impaired capacity to sustain work of body or mind diminished, and inheriting the legacy of a weak heart. Do the advocates of inoculation wish to reduce us to this deplorable existence? If not what is it they offer us in exchange? Immunity from plague? No, they do not. If they cannot offer us immunity it implies that being inoculated we shall be as liable to plague as the uninoculated, and probably die as the unprotected.

The percentage of plague deaths among the inoculated they say is smaller than among the uninoculated. This statement so confidently made is based on those very discredited statistics noticed before. However, let that pass, Now considering that those who submitted to inoculation of their own free will, of those who submitted to official pressure, to the influence of men in power and position, to the mandates of heads of religious sects but who were in no way induced thereto by money solatiums, considering, I say, that they were all or mostly men of means and intelligence able and willing to adopt all known precautions against plague, and in the event of attack intelligent enough to promptly call in medical aid, it would not at all be surprising if fewer deaths took place among them than among the uninoculated masses. What would be more to the present purpose is to give us true statistics of the whereabouts of those who accepted Municipal free gifts for inoculation. The percentage of deaths among the former class would have probably been equally small (if the statistics are believed in) if these people had never been inoculated. There are for instance thousands upon thousands of people now in Bombay who have month in and month out not only attended upon but nursed members of their household, relations, or friends, and not infrequently carried them to the burial or burning ground and yet are as immense from plague as if plague never stalked the streets of this city during the last seven years. If the percentage above referred to prove anything this proves as much if not more.

If, however, inoculation is decided upon I see but one of two ways to adopt. One way is to convert people to inoculation, and it can be best achieved in this manner. Let a pendal or shamiana be erected on the maidan; then let proclamation be made by means of hand-bills and tom-toms declaring to all and sundry that the following programme of inoculation will be performed by means of the prophylactic manufactured in the Parel Laboratory and such as was supplied to Mulkowal in the Punjab;

1st day.—On H. E. the Governor and his superior staff and the Members of his Council.

2nd day.—On the Judges of the High Court, the Presidency Magistrates, and the Judges of the S. C. Court.

3rd day.—On the members of the medical profession, Government and Civil.

4th day.—On the Corporators of the City of Bombay.

5th day.—On the Municipal Commissioner and the heads of departments under him.

6th day.—On the heads of the various departments of the Secretariat, High Court, and Public Works.

7th day.—On the heads of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Port and Improvement Trusts.

8th day.—On the heads of the Gun Carriage, Government Dock Yard, and Arsenal.

9th day—On the heads of the Customs and Commissariat.

Some such programme as the above, if carried out, would assuredly be of incalculable importance. It would teach an abiding lesson. It would compel the masses to yield obedience and recognition. Practice before precept is the most powerful argument known to man. The programme would attract the whole of Bombay, the event would be talked about and discussed for at least a twelve month, and would be handed down as a tradition from father to son for generations to come as the most unique and effective method of the Angrezee of teaching the value of inoculation. To say that every man, woman, and child in Bombay would besiege the shamiana and uproariously demand inoculation would be superfluous.

It may be said that the idea is far-fetched and the programme more of the nature of a show than anything else. I admit the latter statement and deny the former, knowing what all know of the people, their habits, their conservatism and above all the unprofitableness as far as can be judged. Of the prophylactic the idea that first suggests itself is to teach practice rather than by precept. To my mind there can be nothing simpler, more touching, more impressive, or more convincing than the spectacle of the Governor and all the leading lights of Bombay doing that first which they ask others to do next.

If the above course should, however, not be adopted, and bearing in mind that inoculation by the gospel of persuasion having been tried and abandoned the second course above noticed is the only alternative, viz., by legal compulsion. But before such an objectionable course is adopted every one who is opposed to inoculation has a right since he is compelled to sacrifice his health if not his life to demand that all those who advocate it shall be compelled to wear distinctive badges on their hats or puggries while out, and similarly decorate their houses while in after the fashion of the Israelites of old who smeared the two side ports and the upper door ports of their houses with the blood of the slaughtered passover laws against the coming of the destroying angel. So that in the event of the compulsive legislation be productive of lathis and brickbats it shall be reasonably certain they shall not descend indiscriminately upon supporters and opposers of inoculation alike.

It is easier to destroy than create, easier to criticise than suggest. If there is no known and definite cure for plague there is also no known and definite prophylactic against it. The only course then left is to remove plague by warning energetically against the known causes of the origin and continuance of the epidemic.—Yours, &c.

A. D.

Tardeo, August 4.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FROM the Acting Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1104—1903, dated Calcutta, 29th July, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to address you with reference to the new contract for the mails between the United Kingdom and India. The Committee understand that the present contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company provides for transit between Brindisi and Bombay in 302 hours, including the minimum stoppage at Aden of three hours, and the time required for stoppages at Port Said and Suez, and for the Passage through the Suez Canal. Taking the Company's estimate of 30 hours for the Canal and stoppages at places other than Aden, the transit period requires a running speed of 14·5 knots per hour. In actual practice 24 hours are, the Committee believe, enough for the Suez Canal and stoppages other than at Aden; and making this allowance only, the running speed at present does not exceed 14 2 knots per hour.

It has been for some time past, and still is the opinion of the Committee, that this rate of speed is altogether inadequate for the needs of the present day; and they consider that a marked acceleration should be stipulated for in the new contract. Under existing arrangements the mails are timed to arrive at Bombay on the fifteenth day after their despatch from London. In other words, 350 hours, or rather less than 14 3-4 days' are allowed for the transit, that is 43 hours London to Brindisi, and 302 hours Brindisi to Bombay. If the actual running speed between Brindisi and Bombay were increased to slightly over 17 knots, and 27 hours only were allowed for the Canal and Aden, Bombay would be reached on the thirteenth day. Similarly, if the actual running speed were accelerated to about 19 1-4 knots, and the same allowance of 27 hours were made, Bombay would be reached on the twelfth day. The Committee are without information as to the possibility of sensibly diminishing the time occupied in carrying the mails from London to Brindisi; and they are also unable to express an opinion as to whether the time allowed for the passage of the Suez Canal and the stoppage at Aden can be reduced below 27 hours. But if appreciable reductions are feasible in both these directions, a twelve days' timing might be attained with a somewhat lower rate of speed than 19 1-4 knots. The Committee fully recognise the improbability of any of the Steamship Companies who may be expected to tender being able to maintain this latter speed with their existing fleets. New and faster steamers would be required, and time must, of course, elapse before they could begin to run. Moreover, the cost of a quicker service must necessarily be greater; and an enhanced subsidy might be needed. But a rapid and efficient mail service is, in the opinion of the Committee, of such importance to the public as fully to justify an increased expenditure on the part of the State.

In the general interest the Committee would be disposed strongly to urge the desirability of a twelve days' timing. But, as they have already indicated, they recognise that, even apart from the question of expense, this may be difficult to arrange for at the time when the new contract begins. I should, however, be possible, they venture to think, for a thirteen days' service to be then provided; and for this they earnestly hope that Government will see its way to press. At the same time the further acceleration to a twelve days' service should be, the Committee consider, stipulated for in perhaps the fourth year of the new contract. And, if necessary, the duration of the contract might be extended from seven years, as at present, to a period sufficiently long to encourage the contracting Company to provide the fast steamers which would be required. The Committee do not propose at this stage to go into the question of the most convenient days for the arrival and departure of the mails, or as to the port of arrival and departure in Europe. But they trust that they may be permitted to offer a few observations upon these points when the more importance provisions of the new contract are determined.—I have, etc.,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Acting Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

THE following is the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana for the half year ending 30th June to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 24th of August:—The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 2,165, of whom 521 were resident on 30th June. 80 new members have been elected during the past half-year and 25 members have resigned. Fifty four temporary members were elected during the half year. At the last General Meeting held on the 25th of February 1903, the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows: The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell President; Messrs. H. P. Hebblethwaite, Joint Hony. Secy. and Treasurer; W. A. Haig Brown, Joint Hony. Secretary; J. H. Beath, Hony Secretary, Boats; G. W. Gilchrist, Hon. Secretary, Bowls; A. C. Rumboll, Hony. Secretary, Cricket; H. R. Greaves, Hony. Secretary, Golf; W. P. Pechey, Hony. Secretary, Lawn Tennis; W. B. Wilkinson, Hony Secretary, Polo; A. C. W. Forbery, Hony, Secretary, Racquets; P. J. Arnot, Hony Secretary, Football and Hockey; F. C. Macrae, additional Member; A. Muirhead, Additional Member; C. H. S. Boggs, Additional Member; W E Crum; Additional Member.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year:—Mr. A. H. S. Aston undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary in place of Mr. A. C. Rumboll resigne. Mr. W. E. Crum accepted the post of Polo Secretary, on the resignation of Mr. W. B. Wilkinson, until he went home, when Mr. R. F. R. Cook untertook the duties. Messrs. F. A. Prevost, H. E. F. Procter and Marshall F. Reid accepted the invitation of the Committee to join them as Additional Members in place of Messrs. F. C. Macrae, A. Muirhead and W.E. Crum, who had left for England.

Gymkhana Cricket, in spite of a reverse at the commencement of the season, has opened satisfactorily. The attendance at the nets has been good, and the ground itself has shown a remarkable capacity for drying after heavy showers. Owing to the large number of playing members, it was found possible, on July 4th, to put three teams into the field. Since that date the executive Engineer has kindly granted the Gymkhana the use of an additional cricket ground, so that if the requisite fixtures can be obtained, it is hoped that three teams will be regulary played. A corner of the ground, which has been renewed, was tried on July 4th, and an excellent pitch was procured.

Polo has not been as well supported as could be wished, but there are now a fair number of regular players, and it is hoped that the excellent condition of the ground this season will encourage more members to play. The polo Committee hope to hold a tournament in October in Bombay and to send a team to Poona for the Junior Tournament.

The Racquet's Court was fairly well attended during the half-year under report, the average number of players per month being 19. The annual Single Tournament was held during February for which unfortunately, there were only 3 entries. The Cup was won by Mr. E. S. Sandrs, R. E. The usual monsoon repairs were carried out to the roof during May. The roof, however, is becoming harder to keep watertight every year, and some more permanent repairs will need to be carried out before the next monsoon.

Lawn Tennis was as popular as ever during the early part of the year and up to the monsoon and the various Tournaments were well contested, Mr. W. Reid won both the open (Singles) event while Messrs. Rumboll and Cheetham carried off the Doubles. The Committee have it in contemplation to provide and additional Tennis Court before the end of the rains.

The Boats have all recently been repainted and are in excellent conditions. They have not latterly been patronised as much as could be wished on account of the lowness of the water at ebb tide, but if Mr. Tata's Salsette Reclamation Scheme is carried out the water should be greatly improved in character.

The interest in Golf has been more than maintained during the past six months and the number of playing members has increased. After the seasons competitions were concluded a number of team matches were successfully arranged, and an endeavour is now being made to get up home and home matches with outstations where Golf Clubs exist. The results of the concluding competitions of the season were as follows: St. George's Medal scratch won by Mr. Osborne Marshall, Wimbledon Silver Cup scratch won by Mr. R. Aitken, the "Forty-Two handicap won by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Golfer's Cup handicap won by Mr. Osborne Marshall.

With regard to football, practice games started in June under bothe codes. As regards Rugby, we have only one club to play against, namely, the R. A. We have a heavy pack this year and ought to do well in the tournament which will probably be held during the last week of September. A meeting of those interested in Association Football was held at the Gymkhana at the begining of June and was well attended, twenty-one members present putting down their names as playing members.

Twenty teams competed in the Aga Khan Tournament which is a record. The Gymkhana were defeated in the first round by Elphinstone College after a draw. No one could have wished for a better struggle than we witnessed in the final between the Buffs and Cathedral Old Boys; and it was only after three hard games that the Buffs retired defeated by 3 goals to 1.

Bowls have been fairly well patronised. The Challenge Cup was won by Mr. W. Reid, the runner up being Mr. J. D. F. Engel.

ADVENTURES OF A MAHOMEDAN.

THEFT BY SLEIGHT OF HAND.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kareondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Janmia alias Sayed Abdul Rehman bin Sayed Mahomed a Mahomedan, resident of Hyderabad, with the theft of four diamond rings of the collective value of Rs. 1,050, belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Company; two diamond rings of the collective value of Rs. 1,540; belonging to Messrs. Marcks and Co., and two diamond rings of the collective value of Rs. 575 belonging to Messrs. Lund and Blockley. Mr. Sloane, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted.

It appears that the accused had been going about the town under various disguises for months past, and robbing merchants and other people of their valuables by his daring feats of sleight of hand. He had an accomplice by the name of Gulam Rasul, also a Mahomedan, who accompanied him to the different people robbed by him. The last victims of this pair of ruffians were Messrs. Treacher and Company, who informed the police of the theft at their establishment in Fort. The police were provided with certain information by Messrs Treacher and Company about the movements of the accused, who was arrested on the 25th of July last, at a Chandulkhana in Bhendi Bazar. The police were enabled to recover some of the property, belonging to the three complainant firms, from various merchants in Bombay and Surat a diamond of one of the rings belonging to Messrs Marcks and Company, valued at Rs. 1,200, having been brought down by the police only last morning from Surat where it had been sent for the purpose of being cut into pieces of different sizes and shapes.

On the case being called out at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Arthur George Smith, an assistant at Messrs Treacher and Company's establishment, in Fort, was put into the witness box. He said on the morning of the 22nd July the accused paid a visit to the jewellery department. He was richly attired and represented himself as a servant of a Raja. He asked to see some diamond rings and the witness placed about forty rings in a tray and showed them to him. While he was taking the tray to the accused a ring case fell down and he stooped down to pick it up. The accused selected three rings out of them, and while doing so he pressed the rings in the tray very hard with his finger. He asked the witness to put the rings aside and went away to fetch the money. The witness did not like the way of the accused's doing business and his suspicions were aroused. So he had him followed by his boy Shanker Babu, who on his return gave him certain information. The stock was then checked and was found short of four rings of the collective value of Rs. 1,050. Information was then given to the police. On the evening of the 25th ultimo he was sent for by Mr. Sloane, who showed him the accused. He identified him as the visitor of the morning of the 22nd ultimo.

The accused admitted having visited Messrs. Treacher and Company's shop on the day in question with Gulam Rasul, who, he said, had remained outside the shop. He also admitted having stolen only two rings from the shop.

Mr. George Lund, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley examined by Mr. Sloane, said when he took the stock of the rings in his shop about two months ago, two rings of the collective value of Rs. 575 were found missing. He made no complaint to the police. A few days ago he was asked by a policeman to go to the Head Police Office where he was shown a ring and a saffire and two imitation diamonds. He identified the ring as one of the missing ones.

Mr. Robert Haylock, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, said that the accused visited his shop a little more than two months ago and asked to see some rings. The witness showed him about 15 rings of which he selected one. He said he wanted one for about Rs. 50 and went away as he had not got one. About two months ago when the stock was taken two rings were missing. On being shown a ring and diamonds, the witness said he was in a position to say that the diamonds would exactly fit in the ring which belonged to his firm.

The accused stated that the ring and the diamonds were his property. They did not belong to Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

Mr. Benjamin De Freece of Messrs Marcks and Company deposed that the accused had visited his shop four times during the last eight or ten months. His third visit was shortly after the Delhi Durbar festivities in January. Then he represented himself as an agent to the Begum of Bhopal who he said had arrived in Bombay and wished to see some of their stock. The accused was accompanied by one man and one woman, all well-dressed. He inspected some of the stock and went away. Again, he repeated his visit in May last. Shortly after that visit they lost a diamond ring valued at 1,200. The stock was then taken and one more diamond ring valued at Rs. 340 was missed. On the last occasion when the accused asked to see some rings he took out two trays of about 40 rings each, which were inspected by the accused. He informed Superintendent Grennan of the loss on the 24th or 25th ultimo. A few days ago he was shown a diamond by the police which he identified as one belonging to the ring valued at Rs. 1,200. The diamond of the other ring was shown to him that morning.

The accused stated that Gulam Rasul had given him the rings belonging to Messrs. Marcks and Company, and had asked him to sell them. He did not steal the rings from the shop of Messrs Marcks and Company.

Bakelal Bhagwandas, a pansellar, deposed that the accused had pledged a diamond rings with him for a loan of Rs. 16. Sometime after that when he pressed for the money he took him (witness) to Javeri Bazar, where he sold two diamonds and paid him Rs. 12.

Chagan Virchand, a broker, said that he purchased two diamonds from the accused for Rs. 73.

Revashanker Jagjivan, a broker, said that he purchased the diamond of the ring worth Rs. 1,200, for Rs 390 from the accused.

Ra nchhod Hemchand, a jeweller, said he purchased the diamond of the ring valued at Rs. 340 for Rs. 185 from the accused.

Amirjan, a Mahomedan woman, keeping a teashop in Telli Gully, said the accused came to her place on Tuesday before last and borrowed Rs. 2 from her, He gave her a diamond as security and promised to redeem it the next day.

The case stands adjourned till Monday.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A VERY successful and enjoyable concert inaid of the school building fund, and under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. Doderet, I.C.S, (the Collector) and his wife, was given on the 29th instant, by the pupils of the Roman Catholic Convent School assisted by a few European amateurs from the camp. The pupils were admirably trained by the Sisters of the Convent, and much credit is due to them and to the gentlemen who assisted in making the concert so great a success.

We have had an ample supply of rain and more is falling, but a break is now devoutly to be wished for. A special general meeting of the Municipality was held this week at the Ripon Municipal Hall to appoint a new Managing and Sanitary Committees in place of the old one whose period of appointment expires on the 31st instant. The present Sanitary Committee consists of Messrs. A. Karanjavala, Ruknudin and Benjamin with Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., as the chairman, As this committee now retires (some of the members of which, as Dr. Nanavatty and Mr. Karanjawalla have worked zealously and energetically for over nine months) it is but due to them to take note of its arduous and responsible labours in connection with the late plague epidemic in this city. Great credit is due to Dr. B. H. Nanavatty (who is a Government officer of high reputation and skill and devotes his spare time to Municipal matters) and also to Messrs. Karanjawalla and Benjamin for the excellent work they have done with zeal and regularity and for the able and energetic way in which they helped the authorities, especially Dr. Millingen M.B., the plague officer, in efficiently carrying out disinfecting work, without any trouble or friction. The people with their well known orthodox views were at first strongly averse to the removal of their goods and the disinfection of their houses, but through the persuasive measures of Rao Bahadur Motilal (the President of the Municipality), Dr. B. H. Nanavatty and Benjamin, etc., who often went round the streets, explained to the people the advantages of a thorough disinfection, and the danger they ran of re-using the houses without this being done. all opposition was removed and the people actually helped the authorities in effectually carrying out the disinfection and white washing of their houses. Mr. Doderet, I.C.S., the Collector, and Dr. Henderson, the Civil Surgeon, also kindly went round these places once or twice, and persuaded the people not to oppose disinfection, and as a result of these combined efforts it is believed that a very thorough and complete disinfection of all the infected houses has been carried out.

The Municipal Coronation Garden (the site for which was generously given free by Government through the kind exertions of Mr. Pratt, I.C.S.) is now being slowly but tastefully paid out, and when it is completed and the statue of our revered Queen Victoria put in, it will prove an ornament to the City of which it might well be proud.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

AT the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded an adjourned inquest, regarding the deaths of Gungaram Hungoo and Nankoo Mathadin, both coolies, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, who were killed by a ghat-engine boiler which was being tested, falling on them, owing to the two brackets on which it was standing suddenly giving way.

Philip Diss, fitter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, in his evidence stated that on Sunday last he filled up with water a boiler in the Workshops, the repairs of which had just been completed, in order to test if it was perfect. It was tested with cold pressure and was ready for steaming. The two deceased were putting in the fire box of the boiler, thirty bars of cast iron. These bars were fixed upon two bearings with about three inches interval between each bar. The deceased put them in and came outside, and then from outside were adjusting them to their proper intervals. Suddenly both the cast iron stools one of which was supporting each side of the fire box of the boiler, broke, Nobody was then in or on the boiler; the stools broke with the simple weight of the boiler. The stools gave way because the ground on which the boiler was placed was wet and the extra weight of the fire box made the stools sink in the ground and break. The witness had seen these brackets used all times for putting boilers on to test them. This was a big boiler. All the other boilers he had seen being tested on the brackets were smaller. The boiler in question was a ghat-engine boiler. Ghat-engine boilers were generally much bigger and heavier than ordinary ones. This was an old locomotive boiler being converted into a stationary boiler. The witness came to the conclusion after the occurrence that the boiler was too heavy for the brackets to bear its weight under the circumstances. The only supports to the boiler were the two brackets and packings in front. The other equally heavy boiler was put on the two brackets four or five months ago in dry weather. The witness made no calculation with regard to the breaking strain of the brackets. He did not know from any source how much weight these brackets would carry. When the brackets broke, the boiler fell on the ground crushing the two deceased who were squatting by the side of the fire box with their feet under it and the hands stretched out. Both of them were caught by their hands and feet. The bottom of the fire box was about a foot off the ground. The crane was at once used and the men were released in about a quarter of an hour after the accident. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital. The head chargeman Frank Jesus was over the witness in directing the boiler to be put on the brackets. The boiler had been standing on these brackets for the last two months and workmen had been working on it, carrying out the works necessary for the conversion of a locomotive boiler into a stationary boiler. A part of the boiler under the chimney was supported by wooden packings, which did not fall after the occurrence. Alexander Paterson was solely responsible for putting up and altering and repairing of the boiler. Frank Jesus had to work under Paterson and the boiler was actually put up under the supervision and orders of Frank Jesus who gave the detailed orders. The witness never suspected that the brackets were defective. The ground on which the boiler stood was wet and slightly slippery. The witness had been in the employ of the company for the last twenty-seven years and he had seen these brackets used for similar purposes for the last twenty-two years.

Alexander Paterson in his evidence stated that he estimated the weight of the boiler and the fire box at the time of the accident to be eighteen tons, while the breaking strain of the brackets was thirty-three tons. He had examined the brackets after the accident, and found that one of them had an old crack in the metal down one side. The brackets were about twenty-five years old.

After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORMUGAO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article quoted from the "Madras Mail" which appeared in your paper of the 27th ultimo, about the development of Mormugao, I beg to enclose a copy of my letter of date to your contemporary, and should be much obliged if you would make a corresponding denial of the statements referred to in an early issue of the "Bombay Gazette."—Yours, &c.,

J. BURN MURDOCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL"

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a long paragraph in the "Bombay Gazette" dated the 27th July, 1903, about the development of Mormugao, which was, however, originally published in the "Madras Mail."

The cutting contains the following two statements about the attitude of the Bombay Agents towards the Port:—

(1) "Besides, it is not to the interest of the Bombay Steamer Agents to see steamers coming here to load. Therefore, if they are to be brought here, it is not through the Bombay Agents that arrangements should be made, but through the owners.

( ) "In this" (getting direct shipment for Europe) they (the S. M. Railway) have a hard task owing to the "opposition of the Bombay Shipping Agents."

I should be much obliged if you would, on my authority as Agent of the S.M. Railway, publish a paragraph contradicting these statements. They are absolutely without foundation and opposed to facts. We have along received very great help indeed from the several Bombay Agents, and, so far as I know, opposition from none. The difficulties such as they are, and which are rapidly being overcome, arise mainly from owners, especially owners at Home who naturally view any new departure with suspicion.—Yours, etc.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt. Col., R.E.,
Agent, S.M. Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Silcock has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 19th June 1903.

Mr H G Stokes of the Indian Civil Service is appointed sub pro tem to be an Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 31st July 1903.

Lieut S R Christophers Indian Medical Service is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director General Indian Medical Service with effect from the 15th July 1903.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Capt D R Green M D, I M S (Bengal) 5th June; and Capt C A Lane M D, I M S 24th March.

The services of Mr J N Sharpe Dist Supt of Police United Provinces are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of the Rev C G Stokoe junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 1st July 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Don R Acquaroni Y deSolis, as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The services of Lieut G H Gunning Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr Genl in the North-West Frontier Province with effect from the 18th July 1903 for employment as a Reserve Officer with Frontier Militia Corps.

Captain W H Wardell Double Co Comder 1st Battn 39th Garhwal Rifles is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer Kashmir Imperial Service Infy with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major F J H Wynch whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H E Mellor Asst Accountant Genl Punjab is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 23rd of July.

Lala Harnam Das a Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl Punjab is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office with effect from the 23rd of July during the absence on leave of Mr Mellor or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col E F H Dobson M B, I M S Bengal Estabt Medical Storekeeper Punjab Command and officiating Medical Storekeeper Bengal Command is confirmed in the latter appointment with effect from the 6th July vice Lieut Col D P Macdonald M D I M S retired.

Depy Commissary and Hony Capt W H Steele Depy Examiner 2nd grade is promoted to Depy Examiner 1st grade to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr J Windsor Depy Examiner 2nd grade is promoted to Depy Examiner 1st grade to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieut E R Foy Infantry Branch India Army Reserve of Officers resigns his commission.

Barrack Department—Bombay—Asst Comsary and Hony Lieut W Hobbs to be Depy Comsy and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; Dep Asst Comsy and Hony Lieut Ts Heney to be Asst Comsy; and Condr W Perry to be Depy-Asst Comsy and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval—with effect from the 18th Aug vice Depy Comsy and Hony Capt Mason retired.

RETIREMENTS.

Major-Genl H M Ramsay Unemployed Supernumerary List Genl List Bengal Infy has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M'S approval with effect from the 1st July.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Major John Pollen V D C I E resign his commission and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieut-Col with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

FEW persons who read the account of the closing scene in the life of the Moat House murderer will be inclined to disagree with the Home Secretary in deprecating such a course as that taken by the prison chaplain in extorting a confession from the wretched man as he stood on the scaffold. The chaplain has stated to Mr. Akers Douglas that he acted under a strong impulse and quite on the inspiration of the moment, and he seems to think that justification for his extraordinary conduct is to be found in the fact that Dougal had promised to make the true confession on the eve of his execution, and had failed to do so. Nothing can justify what happened, and we are glad to note that Mr. Akers Douglas intends to take action to prevent a repetition of such an occurence. Those who are disposed to support the action of the chaplain should ask themselves what would have been the effect on the public mind if the murderer had answered "Not guilty" to his question.

It seems that the Opposition leaders, to whose extraordinary indecision in this matter we have several times referred, says the "Globe," are now disposed to ask for a day for the discussion of fiscal policy if any of the results of the inquiry are laid before Parliament before the end of the present Session. We hope Mr. Balfour will not feel obliged by political courtesy to grant this request. A discussion upon returns necessarily partial and incomplete could be of very little value, and a prolonged debate on an abstract question at a period of the Session when every moment is needed for things of the most practical and immediate importance is to be deprecated from every point of view.

Radicals and Socialists must be left to fight their own battle over Barnard Castle, but we may be permitted to call attention to a letter from Dr. Farquharson, M. P. in which the hon. member reveals how deep is the resentment entertained by the Opposition in the House of Commons towards the tactics of the Independent Labour Party, whose nominee at this by-election is described as mumbling the dry bones of Socialism. If, Mr. Henderson should succeed there will be an end, we are told, to all sound and progressive Liberalism, for Mr. Keir Hardie, thus encouraged, will run amok among the constituencies. Seats and tempers will be lost, unnecessary expense will be incurred, and the true and just necessity, which I admit, of more extended direct representation of the interest of the working classes will be damaged in public estimation.

To judges and litigants alike, a reform of the law which would give the County Courts jurisdiction over all actions up to £100 would be most welcome. It would relieve the High Court of a pressure which is entirely unnecessary and suitors of a portion at least of their heavy expenses. But it is perfectly plain that such a large increase of the County Court jurisdiction as this would involve requires an increase in the number of County Court Judges, and the House of Commons in passing the Bill seems to have laboured under the curious mistake that this object could be effected either by the House of Lords or by the Treasury.

Considering how jealous the Lower House is of its power over finance, it was a particularly strange error to make, but, however, it arose, the Lords had obviously no resource except to accept the suggestion that the Bill should be postponed until the Commons have provided the necessary funds. To pass the measure as it stands would be ridiculous, for the County Court judges would very naturally refuse to accept a great increase of work not contemplated when they were appointed, and accompanied by no corresponding increase of salary. But the postponement ought not to be taken as any indication that the high legal authorities in the Lords are opposed to the suggested change. As a matter of fact, there is a consensus of opinion among them in its favour.

The Standing Committee on Trade is taking infinite pains to secure that the manufacturer who professes to sell pure butter shall not adulterate the article or palm off some substitute. But no one seems to do anything to meet the case of the eating-house keeper who buys margarine and so forth, and then sells it to his customers when they ask for "butter." As we have pointed out before in dealing with the Sale of Adulterated Butter Bill, his fraud is just as bad as that of the adulterating manufacturer, but he slips out of the meshes of the law altogether.

Much excellent work both by lectures and books was accomplished by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, who has just passed away in his 77th year in the defence of the Scriptures and many persons will remember the discussion provoked in the early eighties by his first work, Moses and Geology. Another volume which excited considerable attention was Graven in the Rock, an elaborate statement of the historical accuracy of the Bible which the author sought to establish from evidence furnished by the inscriptions on Assyrian and Egyptian monuments. For many years Dr. Kinns conducted a private school, but in 1886 he was ordained and was presented by the Lord Chancellor with the living of Holy Trinity Minories.

With regard to the letter which appeared in our colums, says the "Globe," praising the juice of the fresh lime as a hot weather drink, we have been requested by a correspondent not to depreciate the virtues of the lime-juice cordials. We have no desire to do so. They make most pleasant and wholesome summer beverages, and for people in this country they are the handiest form in which to obtain the juices of the lime. But, with all their virtues, they are not to be compared with the juice of the freshly-cut lime skilfully compounded with sugar and mineral water; and of this everyone who has drunk it in its native land will never entertain any doubt.

With regard to the discussion upon the meaning of the word German, a correspondent sends us the following extract from a work on Italian Art:—Maestro Paolo Cagliari, of Verona, was summoned before the Sacred Tribunal in the Capella di San Teodoro to be examined as to his irreverence in painting buffoons, drunkards, Germans, and similar indecencies at supper with our Lord.

A book by Count Tolstoi, entitled "Thou Shalt Not Kill," has recently been confiscated by the Court at Leipzig as offensive to the dignity of the German Emperor. The book was written shortly after the murder of King Humbert, and while denouncing the murder of Kings, condemns also their military training and prejudices, and declares it to be a public duty to rescue Sovereigns from the dangerous surroundings of militarism and flattery. "Not to murder but to enlighten" is Count Tolstoi's formula, and this it was which was declared insulting to heads of States.

An Imperial order has just been issued greatly modifying the existing organisation of the German fleet. After the naval manoeuvres of the present year, the reserve divisions of the North Sea and the Baltic are to be dissolved. The ships composing them will be formed into a second active service squadron, and these two squadrons, with their auxiliary craft, will form the active fleet. The chief command is to be vested in Prince Henry, who also commands the first squadron. Rear-Admiral Tritze will command the second squadron. No change is to be made in the flotilla of gun and torpedo boats.

At the Paris mansion of Baron de Mackau there took place a conference that may become historic in the future of the religious orders in France. The consultation over which the Royalist leader presided was composed of eminent jurisconsults and representatives of the religious orders, and it was called for the deciding of a momentous question—to resist or not to resist. The temper of some at least of the monks was for fighting, but Baron de Mackau, like the shrewd old politician that he is, foresees the early downfall of M. Combes, and the lawyers with their keen wits perceived that resistance by non-authorised branches of authorised bodies could only involve the latter in the fate of the former. By a majority it was decided that, for men, resistance was useless, but might benefit congregations of women, who had nothing to lose for. The representatives of the monks hope for great effects on public opinion from the battle of the men. Clearly the Jenny Geddes spirit springs perennial in the controversial breast.

Count Lodovico Pecci, the Pope's nephew, has just made an interesting statement as to the personal means of Leo XIII. He states that the rumours which represent the Pope as a wealthy man are literally nonsense. His Holiness possesses an annual income of £120 a year from some olive gardens at Carpineto, and it is Count Lodovico who mostly remits the money to him. One year, the Count states, they half hoped the Pope might let the money go towards some repairs of the family place at Carpineto but he did not. However, if the whole sum had been accumulated during his pontificate, it would not exceed £4,000.

MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD, of the Punjab, who claims to be the promised Messiah, has challenged Dowie, of Chicago, to a duel of prayer, in which each of them is to petition the Almighty that "whoever of us two is the liar may perish first." The challenge has not been accepted up to the present.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD youth, appropriately called Wheeler, who was sentenced to four months imprisonment at Ipswich, stole three bicycles. On the third he rode to London, visited a married sister whom he robbed and lived a fortnight in the midst of a dense bed of rhododendrons in a public garden, where he secreted numerous stolen articles.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A SEQUEL TO THE DELHI DURBAR.

The Delhi Durbar, says the "Voice of India," appears to have taught the spectators the magnificence and resources of the Indian Empire with a vengeance. Our contemporary adds:—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, shortly before he paid his visit to India, had denounced the growing military expenditure at home and warned the nation against the consequences of its reckless and extravagant policy, has now found a way to mitigate the evil so far as it affects England. it is a simple method—to make India contribute. On that condition, he would have a garrison in South Africa. With what glorious notions about India's illimitable wealth of diamonds and rubies, of gold and silver, Sir Michael must have gone home after feasting his eyes on the dazzling splendour of the Delhi Durbar? With what relief, whenever the growing expenditure in England oppressed him, must he have contemplated the broad acres expanding from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from the ever-shifting-North-Western frontier the land of rubies and of mineral oil in the East?

COST OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

The "Gujarati" remarks that the military burden laid on India is already more heavy than she can be fairly called upon to bear. Our contemporary adds:—The feeling of indignation roused in India by the preposterous proposal to throw on the people of this country a portion of the cost of the South African Garrison is unmistakably growing. A big public meeting will shortly be held in Bombay. Madras too is going to make its voice heard. Calcutta can not possibly remain silent. In the meanwhile, we note with pleasure that the two indefatigable and disinterested friends of India—Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee—have already moved in the matter. A public meeting was held in London on Thursday last under the presidentship of Sir Charle Dilke. He is eminently one of the few British statemen who have realised the injustice with which India has all along been treated in the matter of military expenditure in striking contrast to the treatment received by British Colonies. The meeting entered a forcible protest against Mr. Brodrick's proposal to keep a force of 25,000 men in South Africa available for service in India, in the event of an emergency, and also against the decision to charge India with the extra pay of British soldiers.

JUSTICES AS HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

With regard to the proposal for the appointment of Justices as honorary magistrates in Bombay, the "Voice of India" remarks:—It must have been ascertained by this time how many Justices of the Peace are willing to serve as Honorary Magistrates in case a Bench of such Magistrates is constituted for the Town and Island of Bombay. It is hardly necessary to say that the whole movement is very creditable to the public spirit of the body of gentlemen called the "great unworked" and the public of Bombay must be thankful to them for the gratuitous services which they propose to place at the disposal of their townsmen.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—Mr. Arthur Leslie's letter to the papers shows that the movement for appointing the Justices to a Bench of Honorary Magistrate in Bombay has progressed a step further. The sympathy of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council being enlisted, a scheme has been drawn up which shows that the creation of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay, and presided over by the Justices of the Peace, will be fraught with advantage to Bombay and make the body of the Justices of the Peace in the Town and Island of Bombay a more useful factor to Government and to the city and reanimate the ancient and dignified office of J. P. It will be seen that the rules are very carefully drawn up, and Government will have little objection in giving sanction to them.

RUSTICATION OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Commenting upon the recent rustication of students at the Grant Medical College, the "Gujerati" says:—Some weeks ago it was reported that the authorities of the Grant Medical College had taken action against certain students for dishonest practices at the last terminal examination. That report has now been confirmed. Under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, ten Parsees two Hindus and one Christian have been rusticated for a period of one year from 15th June 1903 and two more Parsee students for the current term for the same reason. If the students were guilty they deserved to be punished in the way they have been. But we understand that the system of supervision at the terminal examinations is not as satisfactory as it should be. There have at times been rumours in the past about similar practices and this is the first time that a severe and prompt notice was taken of the students dishonesty. It is no justification for their action to plead as some have urged in their defence, laxity in the method of conducting College examinations. The rward of scholarships depends upon the results in these examinations and we admit that supervision ought to be more stringent and can be easily rendered more efficent. But that is no reason for students to be dishonest. They ought not to disgrace themselves in this fashion in the very beginning of their College career. The punishment that has been awarded to the culprits is none too severe.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—By this time it is becoming transparent every day that the sooner the Improvement Act is repeated and the work entrusted to other complent and qualified hands the better for the immediate sanitary requirement of the city. The Act was doomed to fail and five years' experience has amply justified the verdict of that microscopic minority who had called it a legislative abortion of the first water. It was time that, that reproach was removed and a better and every way more efficient organisation was substituted which would show to the citizens what sanitary achievments are practical, how soon they may be fulfilled and at what moderate cost. But so long as the present extravagant and inept institution is allowed to continue it will be a miracle if Bombay is purified of its insanitary conditions even at the end of the next quarter of a century,

PRESIDENT OF NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Gujarat Mittra" remarks on the choice of a president for the next Indian Congress:—The presidentship of the next Congress is yet far from being settled definitely, and it seems uncertain what the Madras Committee of the Congress proposes to do after the refusal of the two English genetlemen whom it had invited to preside over the next sessions of the Congress at Madras. Mr. Herber. Paul, M. P., like Sir Henry Cotton has declined the honour on account of pressing engagements in England at the time. There is no dearth of eminent Indians who could be selected for the honour every year but that is no reason why the Congress should confine the choice strictly to them. We have had for the Presidents of the Congress in past years both natives of India and Englishmen; and the arrangement has answered for aught we know quite satisfactorily. There is no reason to make a departure from the practice that has obtained hitherto fore. In the present state of Indian politics it is incumbent upon the Congress to make its work and campaign more known to the British public and with that end in view the services of English Presidents should be occasionally brought into requisition.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	6	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	3	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	10	14	90
Total plague deaths to date	282,271	214,535	
Same date last year	9	5	95

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PURELY PERSONAL.

It is told of the German Emperor, and whilst it may be merely "ben trovato," it is certainly "ben venuto." At dinner one night, when the Emperor was staying with Lord Lonsdale, a guest talking to another across the table quoted a little known passage from Shakespeare, and, that there should be no mistake as to its source, ended with the words, as the divine William said. There happened to be a lull in the conversation at the time, and the remark was audible to everyone, the Emperor included. Turning to his host the Emperor said, with a puzzled expression: Curiously I do not remember that my sainted grandfather ever said that!

Everyone has been glad to hear that the health of Lady Feodorowna Bertie, wife of the British Ambassador in Rome, has been steadily improving, and it is hoped that before long she will be able to take up her social duties at the Embassy, which she has never been able to do since Sir Francis's appointment. Lady Feodore (as she is usually called) was brought up from childhood in a diplomatic milieu, for she and her sister. Lady Sophia (afterwards Countess of Hardwicke), were the only daughters of a veteran Abmassador, the first Earl Cowley, who represented Britain in Paris during almost the whole of the Second Empire.

Lord Cowley's young daughters were both, in the days of their girlhood, of rather shy and retiring disposition, and were never quite at home in the gay society of the Paris of Napoleon III. This characteristic, combined with their unusual personal charms, caused them to be known at that time in the French capital by the pretty sobriquet of Les Anges de Silence. What they loved best in France were the summer months, spent in the grand old chateau of Chantilly, which Lord Cowley rented for some years. The Duc d'Aumale, like all the Orleanist Princes, was of course in exile at the time, and Chantilly was nominally in the hands of the head of the great banking-house of Coutts. An English retired officer, Colonel George, McCall, was in charge of the palace and its treasures and lived there with his family for many years.

Your amusing remarks about our French friend playing at sport, recall to me (writes a Scottish correspondent) vivid and curious recollections of a notable neighbour of ours in Ayrshire in the days of my youth. This was Gustave Duc de Coigny, who was son of the well-known courtier and friend of Marie Antoinette, and was not only a French duke but a Scottish laird, having married the daughter and heiress of the old house of Hamilton of Bargany. The Duc spent several months every year at his rather gloomy old castle on the banks of Girvan Water, buried in thick fir-woods, and was a great sportsman in his own way. Tradition still recalls his whimsical figure as it appeared on cover-shooting days, arrayed in a green embroidered hunting-suit, with a horn slung over his shoulder, and a wondrous spotted dog called Ponto at his heels.

I used when at home for my holidays to accompany my father to some of those famous battues, and I will remember a great scene on one of these occasions, when (as often happened) Ponto got into his master's way and disturbed the game. A terrific noise was heard at the corner of the cover, and when sportsmen came up they found the Duc in a high state of excitement over his dog's misdemeanours. Hurling at him in succession shot-belt, powder-flask, hunting-horn, and other paraphernalia of the chase, he was indignantly exclaiming; Ponto, you devil-dog you devil dog I will knock you over-top.

The Duc de Coigny had no sons by his marriage to Miss Hamilton, and his title became extinct at his death. He left, however, two daughters, of whom the elder married the present Earl of Stair, and untimately succeeded to Bargany, which passed at her death to her second son, colonel North Dalrymple Hamilton, The younger daughter, Mlle. Georgina de Franquetot, became the wife of the late Earl Manvers, and inherited the Duc's French property, including the beautiful Chateau de Coigny, where she spends some weeks every summer. The Duchesse, who survived her husband a good many years, was a most agreeable and accomplished old lady, with many interesting reminiscences of her youthful life in France, and of the Revolution of 1830 [or was it 1848?] when, as she used to say, she hopped over the barricades, and escaped from Paris on foot.

The Marquis of Graham, who has just consente to contest Stirlingshire at the next election as a supporter of fiscal inquiry, is a young man who has already had something of a career. He has travelled much—as a mate on board a liner, among other things—was a Press censor in South Africa during the late war, held a commission in the Lovat Scouts (which his infirmity of deafness obliged him to resign), and was a candidate for a seat in the Cape Colony Assembly. He was five-and-twenty on May Day last, so has, it is to be hoped, most of his life still before him.

Lord Graham is, of course, son and heir of the Duke of Montrose, fifth holder of the dukedom conferred in 1707 on the great-grandson of the famous Marquis and Royalista leader of Stuart times. The Duke kept his jubilee birthday a few months ago at Buchanan Castle, his beautiful ancestral home on the bonnie banks of Loch Lomand. His tall, stately, and golden-haired Duchess was one of the handsome Grahams of Netherby, and was one of the four privileged dames who bore the canopy over Queen Alexandra at the Coronation. She has two sons besides Lord Graham one a gunner and the other a midshipman.

After six months of adventure in the Balkans Mr John Macdonald, the special commissioner of the "Daily News," has returned safe and sound to London. However, his sojourn here is likely to be a short one, for, like M. Radeff, the Macedonian emissary, Mr. Macdonald holds that a rebellion is imminent, and is ready to start for Sofia at the shortest notice. Of course, Mr. Macdonald has had odd and amusing experiences. In Turkey, where the "Daily News" article on the Armenian atrocities are still remembered, the authorities betrayed the greatest unrest on hearing that a representative of that paper had been instructed to inquire into the grievances of the Macedonian refugees, and, if possible, to penetrate into the heart of Macedonia. Permission to cross the frontier had of course to be obtained, and in Constantinople Mr. Macdonald was advised to call upon the Minister of the Interior.

Infinite politeness on the part of his Excellency; coffee and cigarettes; but when Mr. Macdonald asked for a passport his Excellency replied, "That alas, is not in my department." However, he suggested a visit to the Minister of foreign Affairs; and there, more politiness and coffee and cigarettes, but the same answer Nor was the Chief of the Police less hospitable; and when he, too, replied, That, alas, is not in my department, he beat his breast. Sent hither and thither Mr. Macdonald was for ever sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes and nothing could exceed the courtesy of the authorities, but—never a passport. and so Mr. Macdonald started for Salonica one morning, resolved somehow or another to penetrate into Macedonia.

No sooner was our traveller ushered into the presence of the Vali of Salonica than out came the eternal refreshment, but this time he obtained his passport. You will see that we have been shamefully libelled, said the Vali, and that the Macedonians themselves are the guilty ones. I will give you an escort, for if you are captured or injured, everyone will say that it is our fault, and poor Turkey will have to pay an indemnity. The escort amounted almost to a regiment, and it took Mr. Macdonald a month to cross Macedonia. He spent ten or twelve hours a day in the saddle, and the every village he paused and took down revelations of the peasants. Sad and terrible revelations, as readers of the "Daily News" are aware. Occasionally a member of the escort interfered, but he was put aside and threatened with the displeasure of the Vali. The governors of those districts through which Mr. Macdonald passed were always courteous and hospitable—but when his letters began to appear, then was the wrath of the Vali and the Governors indescribable. Mr. Macdonald proclaimed the Vali has deceived me; I did all I could for him, and this is his return. Never again will I trust a correspondent, and whenever a correspondent calls upon the Vali, he is given coffee and cigarettes, but refused a passport. Indeed. Mr. Macdonald alone succeeded in visiting the Macedonian villages, and hearing an account of Turkish misrule and cruelty from the sufferers themselves.

MAMIE CALLAHAN, of Ripley, Ohio, planned to elope with Alex Kennedy. The young man's brother, Frank, acted as negotiator. When the ateful night arrived Mamie ran away with the fnegotiator.

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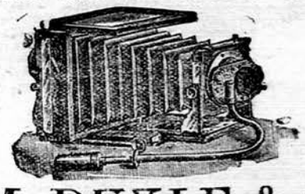
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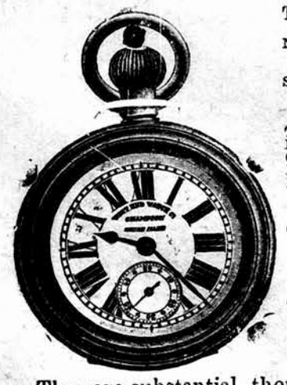
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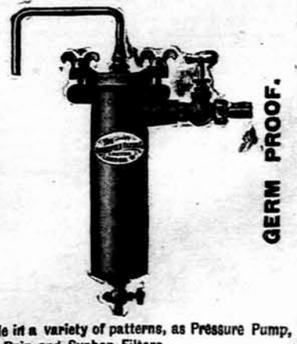
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